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HOW TO MEET HIM.

THE NEW POLICY AGREED UPON.

The Result of the Joint Democratic Caucus—No Back Down, but a Firm Demand That the Rights of the People Shall be Respected.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Your press telegrams will give you the result of the joint democratic caucus held to-day, as well as the details of the proceedings, and it is unnecessary for me to go over the same ground. Certainly, there were few symptoms of a back-down in the caucus. Senator Thurman presented the report of the joint caucus committees, and Senator Bayard supported the recommendations, embodying in his remarks a hint that there should be no adjournment without voting supplies for the government. Mr. Stephens approved the report and recommended its adoption, while General Joe Johnston favored making the army bill more stringent in the direction of absolutely forbidding the use of the army at the polls. In a very short time the three bills recommended in the report will be sent to Mr. Hayes, and it is almost certain that he will veto one and all.

But, after all, what is to be the final result? It is not pleasant to hear the complacently sarcastic comments of the stalwarts. They seem to perceive a long way off that there is a large and substantial lack of grit in the democratic gizzard—an amount of caution that characterizes the politician rather than the statesman, and so perceiving, they laugh, not in their sleeves, but in the teeth of the democratic leaders. There is no denying the fact that the democrats here lack the courage of their convictions. They know full well that they are contending for a principle dear to the American people. They know that this principle, emphasized in a political campaign, will win an overwhelming victory and yet they hesitate about making the issue. They know that it is not a party question and cannot be made a party question—this matter of federal troops at the polls—and yet they shift around, and temporise, and shake their heads, and run off into corners to confer together to see what they shall do; and some, I am told (heaven be merciful to their consciences!) are in favor of surrendering altogether. Your readers can hardly sympathize with the direful troubles of the democratic majority. Whenever a contingency arises it is "will this hurt Tilden?" here, or "will this help Thurman?" yonder, until really the principle that ought to stand in the foreground is hid somewhere behind the white house, and even that attractive architectural pile is at the end of a dim perspective. Suppose that the democrats surrender to the fraudulent president and pass the army appropriation bill pure and simple, after vexing him into issuing another batch of his contemptible vetoes, what will be gained? Well, the question will go to the people, says Brother Timorous. When? Oh, well in the elections. This is the argument you hear and it seems to be of considerable weight save with those who have no political beans planted. Now, the truth is, the question cannot go to the people upon its merits unless the democrats absolutely and unequivocally decline to vote Mr. Hayes the supplies necessary to move his troops about the country. If there is a surrender the question cannot and will not be either a paramount or an effective issue in the national canvass of 1880. The situation may be very briefly stated, and no amount of argument or explanation can make it any different. Congress, representing the people, says to Mr. Hayes that he shall not exercise the unconstitutional power of placing federal troops at the polls during elections. Mr. Hayes insists that he will use the power, and signalizes his insistance by vetoing the bill of supplies. The issue is between congress and Mr. Hayes, and not between Mr. Hayes and the people. If there is a surrender on the part of congress, where will the issue be? If congress refuses the supplies, as it has the right to do, then the people are called upon to decide between a fraudulent president, who desires to retain a power unconstitutionally conferred upon him in the direction of destroying the freedom of elections, and their representatives who, in pursuance of their duty, have refused to vote this fraudulent president the supplies necessary to carry out the designs of the republican partisans on the ballot. Can any sane man doubt what the decision will be. It is not a party question in the usual meaning of that term. It is a question—when congress has once joined issue—between the people and the most virile symptoms of a strong and unscrupulous government that have ever before crept to the surface of our politics. Are the democrats in congress afraid to face the people in an effort to protect the ballot box? Is their caution so unfortunately abundant that they are afraid to join issue with the fraudulent president on an issue like this? Are they afraid to assume the responsibilities of their position? These are questions one cannot help asking, in view of all the talk and gossip one hears, and being one of the great tribe of correspondents, I cannot forbear asking them here. In my opinion these pithy and suggestive interrogations will be brought home forcibly, even to Brother Timorous, and the result will be the making of a veritable and substantial issue.

Georgia is a very troublesome state to Blaine, of Maine. There is too much comfort and contentment in that good old democratic state to suit the ideas of Mulligan's man. The people are so prosperous, the colored voters are so careless with their ballots, and republicanism is so dead, that Blaine is kept in perpetual agony by the knowledge thereof. The very mention of Georgia frets his pat-riotic soul, and when Mr. Hill condescends to give him an old-fashioned Georgia thump under his ponderous and brazen jaw, he becomes quite insane. But Mulligan's victim is as persevering a blackguard as ever slandered the south, and it will not surprise you to learn that he yesterday gave notice of an intention to amend Mr. McDonald's resolutions with the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the third, sixth, and eighth congressional districts of Georgia, the sixth and eighth districts of North Carolina, and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth districts of Mississippi, cast at the last election an aggregate vote of only 39,571, almost entirely for the candidates of the democratic party, and inasmuch as at the preceding election in 1876 the candidates of the republican party in these districts received an aggregate vote of 57,739, the said committee is instructed to inquire whether within these districts or any one of them there was fraud or undue influence practiced against citizens in the late election, or whether there was a denial of the right to vote to any citizens of the United States who are also citizens of the states respectively named herein; and that, in making these inquiries, the committee shall have the right to send for persons and papers.

Really, the democrats in the senate should give Blaine every opportunity to display to the country the by no means fascinating spectacle of the republican corpse in Georgia, though why he desires to confine himself to the third, sixth and eighth congressional districts is more than I can imagine. If he merely wants to prove that he did lie the other day, as Mr. Hill in effect charged upon him, he has begun at the right end of the line. He will discover that General Cook, Mr. Blount and Mr. Stephens had no opposition, and that this lack of opposition was due to the fact that nothing is left of the republican party in Georgia save an irregularly constituted executive committee. The opportunity to show the good effects of democracy upon black and white is too good to be lost. By all means let Blaine's amendment be adopted.

General Gordon in a recent conversation said that so far from having made a mistake in demanding the repeal of these laws, which work injustice and oppression, in no other way could the attention of the country, he said, have been so effectually directed to the pressing necessity for legislation on these grave subjects. In giving a reason why the south would be slow to propose action of this character, he called attention to the fact that a few years ago he proposed a reform in the revenue service, and because he was a southern senator it provoked only harsh criticism from the republican leaders in the senate, as well as from the republican journals of the country. He furthermore called attention to the fact that in spite of the use of troops to intimidate voters, in spite of political courts with packed juries constantly menacing the liberties of the people, in spite of the political deputy marshals and supervisors of elections, every southern state has recovered and now maintains its self-government, and will continue to do so whether congress succeeds in repealing the laws in question or not.

The democratic members of the house and senate held a joint caucus this afternoon to receive the report of the joint advisory committee in regard to the appropriation bills. After several hours deliberation the following programme was agreed upon:

The house committee on appropriations will immediately prepare for the introduction of three bills as follows:

The army appropriation bill vetoed by the president with the following new section in the place of the section upon which the veto was based.

SECTION 6.—That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any part of the United States army to be used as a police force to keep peace at the polls at any election held within any state.

A bill extending the time on the executive and judicial appropriation act of June 19 for one year from the 30th inst. for the same sums and purposes therein specified. The bill will contain no general legislation except that portion of the recently vetoed bill known as "the McGowan amendment," providing for the repeal of certain laws regulating the payment of pensions. Last year's bill, which it is thus proposed to re-enact, provided for the salaries of all United States judges, district-attorneys and United States marshals, but made no appropriation for "judicial expenses," (which, however, were subsequently provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill.)

It was agreed that the committee on appropriations shall report the bill making the appropriation in detail for all estimated judicial expenses, except the per diems of supervisors and deputy marshals of elections, and containing, also, a clause agreed on last Saturday that no officer shall be appointed and no obligation incurred for any purpose not specifically appropriated for by congress. This supplemental appropriation bill is also to embody those sections of the vetoed appropriation bill which provides for the amendment of the law respecting the method of drawing juries and for the total abolition of the juror's test oath. The bill will also provide that no money therein appropriated shall be used for fees, salaries, compensation, or expenses of any person appointed under title 26 of the revised statute, which comprises the federal election laws, also that no liability shall be incurred for any object for which specific appropriation shall not have been made by congress.

The proceedings of the caucus were unexpectedly harmonious, there being no material difference of opinion regarding the army bill. The advisory committee's recommendations were opposed by only a few members while the senators present were unanimous in sustaining the entire report. Senator Thurman submitted a report in behalf of the joint committee and explained its features and grounds upon which the committee based its conclusions. He scouted the idea that this course could be considered a "backing down" since no democratic caucus or committee had taken the position that the supplies should be withheld unless the president would acquiesce in the repeal of the obnoxious statutes. The repeal measures were proposed because they were believed to be right and were placed on the appropriation bills as the most convenient and speedy method of passage and as a method giving the greatest prospect of presidential approval. The president had taken the responsibility of opposing the will of the people, and thereby giving the democracy the benefit of the issues thus raised. Congress could now exercise its constitutional right to designate purposes for which the money appropriated shall be used. Referring to the proposed omission of the appropriation for supervisors and deputy marshals, Mr. Thurman said: "Does any one believe that the president will attempt to coerce us; yet this would be the attitude he would assume should he refuse to approve the bill appropriating money for various specified objects on the ground that it did not contain an appropriation for some other purposes. Speeches were also made by Representatives Blackburn, Clymer and General Johnston, who favored making the army bill more stringent—so as to absolutely prohibit the use of troops at the polls. Senator Bayard supported the recommendation of the advisory committee and deprecated the framing of measures in such terms as to elicit a new veto, as well as an idea of adjourning without providing supplies for the support of the government.

Representative Stephens (Ga.) said the report of the committee has his approval, and recommended its adoption, as did also Messrs. Morrison, Reagan and Casey Young. The caucus adjourned shortly after six o'clock, having been in session three hours.

At the regular meeting of the senate finance committee to-day, the Warner silver bill was taken up, but the consideration of it postponed until next Friday, when a special meeting will be held.

Chairman Knox, of the house judiciary committee, has finished his report on the president's veto of the army interference bill, and it was thought that he would submit it to-day. He doubtless would have done so had not many members been absent.

In the executive session of the senate this evening all the pending nominations, some 300 in number, for appointments and promotions in the army, were called up and confirmed en masse. No opposition was made, and the long controversy concerning them is now practically ended, although to-day's action will be subject to a bare possibility of a reversal in case a motion to reconsider is entered during either of the next two executive sessions.

The nomination of Secretary McCrary as Judge Dillon's successor was laid before the senate, and referred in the usual course to the judiciary committee. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, and ex-Senator Ramsey are talked of for the vacancy created by Secretary McCrary's nomination.

The senate judiciary committee considered to-day Mr. Bayard's bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the revised statutes, but took no decisive action thereon.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The house committee on public buildings to-day appointed a sub-committee to consider and report on the pending bill to establish a national hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The House Forced to Adjourn under the Influence of a Speech from Cox.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The senate proceeded to consider the unfinished business, being the house bill to establish post routes.

The president sent in the nomination of Geo. W. McCrary, secretary of war, to be judge of the eighth United States judicial circuit, to succeed Judge Dillon, resigned, to take effect September 1st.

The amendments to the bill were passed.

The senate then took up the bill to amend an act creating the northern judicial district of Texas and pending the consideration thereof, went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

The nomination of Claude H. Russell, of Georgia, as assistant-surgeon, was confirmed.

THE HOUSE.

The house resumed the consideration of the business of the morning hour, being the bill amending the statutes relative to the removal of cases from state to federal courts.

Mr. Townshend, having withdrawn the demand for the previous question, the morning hour is being consumed by the delivery of a speech by Mr. Cox (New York) in favor of the repeal of the test oath laws.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cox's remarks the house adjourned.

The result of last night's joint meeting of the democratic caucus committees, was the adoption of an altered programme, suggested by the sub-committee and democratic members of both houses, to meet in caucus at 3 o'clock this afternoon to consider the advisory committees report, which will then be presented.

The Surrender of Marshal Burrough.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CARTERSVILLE, June 4.—City Marshal Burrough, of kingston, who shot and killed the two Morris brothers about two weeks since while engaged in a street difficulty in that city, came into Cartersville this morning at an early hour and surrendered to Sheriff Gus Franklin. When the sheriff got up in the morning he found Burrough, accompanied by his brother, sitting just outside of the door and the surrender at once took place. Burrough was carried to jail where he will remain until Friday, when a preliminary trial will take place.

The Cincinnati Races.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—First race, mile dash, sixteen starters, was won by Harper in 1:51¼; Egypt 2d, and Juniata 3d.

Second race, mile and a half dash, was won by Ben Hill in 2:54¼; Cass Clay 2d, and Enterprise 3d.

Third race, mile heats; first was won by Victim, and the second and third by Mary Walton. Time—1:53½, 1:54½, 1:59½.

THE STORM PATH.

AND THE DAMAGE IN ITS WAY.

The Full Particulars of the Terrible Cyclone Which Passed Over Kansas—A Great Number of People Killed—Blown 100 Yards—A Desolate Region.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—Fuller particulars from the terrible cyclone that visited this section last Saturday evening show that it was one of the most furious nature. It began it Frankfort, on the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, west of Atchison. A large sullen-looking cloud was first seen. The cloud was funnel-shaped, and seemed to increase in size as it moved along until it reached the town, when it received everything in its embrace like some terrible monster, gathering up houses, barns, live stock and human beings, twisting huge timbers and trees like reeds, and leaving death and destruction in its wake. Four persons were killed at this point.

The cyclone then passed east and struck the town of Fulton, unroofing sixteen houses, tearing up immense trees and killing nine more people. Among the buildings destroyed were the Presbyterian church, school buildings, postoffice and two elevators; also the ninety-foot span of the iron bridge across the Blue river, the iron rods and girders being twisted like pipe-stems. The storm spent its fury in Larene lake, its path being nearly half a mile wide and easily discernible by uprooted trees and demolished fences.

At about the same hour the town of Lee's Summit, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, thirty miles east of Kansas City, was also visited, and as in the above case, the cyclone was noticed fully ten miles before it reached the town. The day had been sultry, and just previous to the arrival of the cyclone the air was filled with electricity. As the dark, rolling mass of clouds approached very close to the earth, the people left their houses in alarm, but the element of destruction suddenly turned to the left, barely touching the town proper. In the suburbs a number of houses were levelled. The path made by the storm was about three hundred yards wide. The cyclone traveled in a direct line only at a rate of ten miles an hour; in the circle it probably exceeded sixty miles an hour. It extended through nearly the whole tier of counties in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska, but was most violent between the Blue rapids and Centennial stations, on the Central branch railroad, and about thirty miles apart. The storm moved in a direction a little north of east and passed into Nebraska through Richardson county.

AT LEE'S SUMMIT,

Mr. Warren's house was blown to atoms, two of the family killed and the others seriously injured. At Mr. Alex. Scruggs's the roof was blown off his dwelling, his wife's collar-bone broken and her skull fractured. In the same vicinity Dr. Dunningson's residence was blown down, but fortunately the family escaped uninjured. The next place visited was Mr. Underwood's his house being completely demolished, but his family, who had seen the terrible funnel approaching, escaped serious damage by running to the yard, lying down and holding on to stumps, etc. Mr. Hutchin's house was next torn to pieces and his family badly injured.

The tornado traveled with wonderful velocity, and at a point about half a mile east of Blue Springs it demolished Mr. Lee Harris's dwelling, killed Mr. Harris, his wife and little daughter, and fatally injured three children, all of whom were at last accounts in a dying condition. Mr. Harris was carried about 100 feet in the air and then thrown with terrible force to the ground 200 feet from the house in the course of the storm, while his wife and daughter were found the same distance in the opposite direction. When the little girl was found, a sad sight presented itself. Her shoes had to be twisted from her feet. Her body was terribly mangled. A quantity of weeds and grass had been tangled around her head as though some one had tied it. At this place the cloud burst, and for a moment it seemed as though it had finished its terrible work, but quicker than it disappeared it came together with a thundering crash, carrying up mud and water and throwing it in every direction. Parties near the scene say that their faces were scorched slightly by the hot air and electricity caused by the collision of the clouds. As the cyclone bounded from Mr. Harris's place it rose high in the air and traveled at the rate of about forty miles an hour. It came down in a field close to Mr. Gore's dwelling, which it passed through, leaving only the sides standing. Rail fences were blown down and the rails and rubbish carried the entire length of fields, and in many instances driven in the ground several feet. Accompanying the tornado was one of the heaviest rains that ever fell in this section of the state, and in some places the people say that water fell in solid columns, deluging and destroying property that was not levelled by the wind. After leaving Mr. Gore's residence the cloud, which had traveled in a complete funnel-shape, burst, rose high in the air, traveled northwest and disappeared.

AT IRVING.

The town of Irving, ninety miles west of Atchison, was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took the form of a cyclone and levelled everything in its path. About forty buildings were destroyed, fifteen persons were killed and thirty to forty wounded. Among the casualties are the following: John Keeney, wife, father and son, killed; Mrs. W. J. Williams, killed; Mrs. Brickmaster and five children, killed; Jacob Subins and wife, fatally injured; E. Sheldon, wife and sister, dangerously hurt and not expected to survive; Mrs. W. C. Bates and two children, badly hurt (one has since died) and Mrs. Noah, Mrs. Geo. Martin and several others, more or less severely injured. Among the buildings blown down are two churches, one a fine stone building, the public school, the grain elevator, railroad depot, Wetmore institute and the residences of John A. Warden, Charles Preston, W. H. Sabrins, M. L. Leddy and Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, Sheldon, Bates, Williams and others.

AT FRANKFORT.

The Daily Champion has a special from Frankfort giving the following list of casualties in the vicinity of that place: James Downs and wife, killed; John Howe, boy of 13, killed; Mrs. Grooves, killed; Miss Grooves, leg broken; a child of Mr. Worsefield, seriously injured; Mrs. Vaughan, badly injured; John Vaughan, seriously injured; Mrs. A. S. Fox, right arm broken; Henry Johnson, mortally injured; Ben Fox, seriously injured; Mrs. Henry Johnson, killed; Mr. Bolton, leg broken; Joshua Howe, James Vaughn, Henry Caezor, Robert Laughlin and Miles Kelly and family, all badly injured. At Irving twelve were killed outright and 49 wounded, most of the latter severely; many of them will die. A committee of citizens and physicians from this city arrived there this afternoon, and medical supplies and clothing have been forwarded from here to provide for the immediate necessities of the sufferers.

A special dispatch to the Champion from Concordia states that the storm was extremely violent in the vicinity of Delphos, Ottawa county. Fifteen dead bodies have been brought in from two square miles of territory. One man from Beloit was taken up in his wagon, thrown to the ground again and instantly killed. A woman and a child were thrown against a wire fence and killed. Five persons were killed in one house near Delphos. The crops have been severely injured. Reports from Scandia, Republic county, state that the storm was very severe in that section, but no casualties are yet reported. Citizens of this place raised this afternoon $1,200 for the relief of the sufferers. A special train leaves here at midnight carrying supplies of medicines, blankets and clothing.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STORM.

It is not unlikely that these storms had a common origin out on these plains in western Kansas, at some local cause broke the original cloud to fragments, and that separate storms were framed from these, one of which traversed the southern tier of counties in Kansas; another traveled eastward, striking the earth in Jackson county, Missouri, thence moved northeast to Kirksdale and beyond, and the third, and the darkest one of the three passing over the country in the neighborhood of St. Joseph. A heavy rain fell here last night, and to-day the temperature is quite cold, rendering fires almost necessary for comfort. Heavy rains prevailed all over the central, southwestern and northwestern parts of this state, doing great benefit to the wheat and other crops.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, says: A committee of surgeons and citizens were sent to Irving, Kansas, last Saturday and returned today. They report that twenty persons were killed, and forty eight severely wounded at or near Irving and at Frankfort fifteen were killed and many wounded. In the vicinity of Delphos, Ottawa, six wounded and many casualties. In the other parts of the country traversed by the storm not less than forty persons have been killed and seventy to eighty wounded, all of the latter severely. The destruction of property was very great. Hundreds of houses have been demolished and crops in the path of the cyclone were utterly destroyed. The track of the tornado varied from three-fourths of a mile to one mile in width. Where it crossed Blue river it lifted every drop of water in its course, and passing over a well in Irving scooped it dry. A committee from this City and St Joseph have issued an address saying the disaster is unprecedented in the history of the state; that the inhabitants of the district swept by the storm are left destitute, and unless immediate relief be afforded much suffering must ensue. They invite contributions to be sent to J. S. Walker, treasurer Irving relief committee.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Another Row in the French Chambers—The Famine in Cashmere.

VERSAILLES, June 3.—The chamber of deputies to-day discussed the election of Blanqui. M. Leroyer, minister of justice, said that the government in dealing with M. Blanqui would act in the full consciousness of its liberty and responsibility. During his speech M. Leroyer stigmatized the coup d'etat as a crime, whereupon Paul deCassagnac loudly denounced the minister as insolent. This interruption created great tumult, and deCassagnac was censured by a large majority. M. Mitchell said the Bonapartists would not vote upon the resolution of censure because the whole affair was a quarrel between the older and younger branches of insurrection. For this remark he was called to order. A vote was finally taken and M. Blanqui's election annulled by a vote of 372 against 33.

The investigation into the expressions alledged to have been used by Monsigneur Forcade, archbishop of Aix, with reference to M. Jules Ferry on the education bill, has shown that the charges are unfounded, or at least to furnish no sufficient cause for prosecution.

SIMLA, June 3.—The famine in Cashmere is very serious. Great distress prevails throughout the country. Many towns and villages have been depopulated. The authorities are sending assistance to the sufferers.

MADRID, June 3.—The Correspondencia says the government will shortly submit to the cortes a bill for the abolition of slavery.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The trial of Alexander Solovieff, who attempted the assassination of the czar, will commence before the supreme tribunal on Friday next.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch to Lloyd's, dated at Malta on June 1, says that the steamer A. E. Nordenskjold sailed hence for Behring's straits, by way of Suez canal, in quest of the steamer Vega, containing the Swedish Arctic explorer, Professor Nordenskjold, and party.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Telegraph says an attempt to blow up the court where the military tribunal is sitting in Kieff, has been discovered and frustrated.

Henry Dore, grocer, of Hulme, has failed; liabilities stated to be £100,000. Rawsborn & Monk, cotton manufacturers, of Preston, have failed; liabilities stated to be £27,000. pletcher & Ryder, merchants of Liverpool, engaged in the South American trade, have failed; liabilities believed heavy.

Alexandria, the German consul-general at this place, will proceed to Cairo to demand a reply to the protest of the German government against the khedive's decree of April 22.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Advices to the Peruvian minister announces that on the 14th of May President Prado, of Peru, left Lima with the consent of congress, to take command of the Peruvian army, and that Vice-President-General La Puerto took charge as executive in his stead.

SQUABBLING OVER A LEGACY

With a Prospect that Neither Will Get It.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The will of Asa Packer, recently probated, contained a clause bequeathing $4,000 to the Washington college, Lexington, Va., and directing that a bond of that college for $1,000 be called in and cancelled, thus making the total bequest $5,000. A letter has been received from the trustees of Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., claiming that it is the institution which Judge Packer intended to benefit, and the one which issued the bond in question. On the other hand, the superintendent of the Virginia military institute, also situated at Lexington, lays claim to the whole legacy, which he says was intended for that institution, as the thousand dollar bond referred to was in reality its bond, and not a bond of the Washington college, which has been known as the Washington and Lee university since the death of its president, General Robert E. Lee.

Winding up Business.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—It was officially announced to-day that the United States savings institution of this city has retired from business, and that its affairs have been turned over to the Mechanics' bank for settlement. Two hundred thousand dollars of its deposits had been drawn in the past ten days, or since the suspension of the Broadway savings bank, and this, in connection with the fact that the bank has been making little or no money for some time past, determined the directors to wind up and retire. Depositors will all be paid in full, it is said.

The Maine Greenbackers.

PORTLAND, June 3.—The greenback state convention met in this city to-day, with 1,330 delegates present. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the cardinal principles of the Maine greenback platform of last year, favoring the coinage of gold and silver with the issue of legal-tender paper money enough to transact the business of the country; the use of coin in the treasury to reduce the bonded debt, and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. The appropriate committees will meet to-morrow to prepare measures in accordance with the programme above outlined.

Joseph H. Smith, of Oldtown, was chosen as the greenback candidate for governor, after which the convention adjourned.

Work Suspended.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—The agreement of last year between the iron manufacturers and their puddlers of five dollars a ton for puddling expired Saturday, and the mill owners and their employees having failed to come to terms for the ensuing year, work was suspended this morning in all the iron mills of this vicinity, and a serious lockout is threatened. The amalgamated association, to which the puddlers belong, includes the boilers, heaters, rollers, catchers and helpers, and if the lockout continues nearly 50,000 men and boys will be thrown out of employment.

The New York Masons.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The 89th annual communication of the grand lodge of Freemasons of the state of New York opened this afternoon in Masonic temple. The attendance was unusually large. The opening address was delivered by Grand Master Judson, reviewing occurrences during the recess and the relations with the various grand lodges of the continent, and paying tribute to the dead of the year.

Railroad Sold.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3.—The Painesville and Youngestown Railroad was to-day sold by the master to A. B. Payne, Wm. R. Hitchcock and Miles R. Martin, for $162,000.

A CANDID ANSWER

TO A QUESTION ABOUT SHEEP.

What Thousands of Northerners Wish to Know—A Business that Pays a Big Profit—Raising Sheep in Southwest Georgia—A Few Good Suggestions.

THE CONSTITUTION is almost daily in receipt of letters asking for information on Georgia, its resources, people, climate, etc. It is impossible for us to answer all of these letters at the length they demand by private correspondence. We have therefore concluded to give from time to time space in THE CONSTITUTION for an answer that will do for all inquirers. One of the points upon which many questions hang is the business of sheep raising, its profits, its dangers and its pleasures. We quote at length a letter received on yesterday as a sample, and shall answer it direct, letting the answer serve for an answer to all of its class:

CHELSEA, MASS., May 16th, 1879.

DEAR SIR—Perhaps you will be kind enough to answer this letter—may be that I am asking too much of you, but I cannot think of any other way by which I can get reliable information. We are young men, and have a little money which we would like to put into the raising of sheep. Now, if we were to start in your state do you think we could make it pay with proper care and attention? What could we buy land for per acre, and good sheep land? What could sheep be bought for per head, and what does wool bring per pound, and is there a ready sale for it? Do you have snow so as to have to keep sheep in the barn in the winter the same as here in Massachusetts? and do you have the fever and ague? We have had it and don't like it a bit. Please to answer these questions, and any other information which you can give us will be very thankfully received. Enclosed please find $2.00 to pay for THE CONSTITUTION one year. If it is not enough let us know and we will send more, as we wish very much to get the paper.

Is there hard feelings by the people to northern men? Would a man be all right if he would mind his own business and let politics alone? Hoping to hear from you as soon as convenient, I remain, respectfully, W. B. CHAPMAN,
17 Hawthorn street, Chelsea, Mass.

In answer to the above questions we may safely say that sheep husbandry is a profitable business in Georgia. Indeed it is probably the most universally profitable business in which our people are engaged. Dr. Janes, the commissioner of agriculture, issued a short time ago a series of questions addressed to men actually engaged in the business, and their answers covered the following points:

Of those who have tested crosses in Georgia 98 per cent, report the cross of the merino and the native most profitable.

The average annual profit on the capital invested in sheep in Georgia is 33 per cent. This presents a very marked contrast between the profits of sheep raising and cotton growing.

The average annual cost per head of keeping sheep is only fifty-four cents. In answer to question No. 13, the average cost of raising a pound of wool is only six cents, while the average price for which the unwashed wool is sold is 33⅓ cents, or 27⅓ cents net.

An average of seventy-four lambs are raised for every hundred ewes, notwithstanding the ravages of dogs.

The average yield of unwashed wool to the sheep is 3.44 pounds, which, at 27⅓ cents net, gives an average clear income in wool from each sheep of 94 cents.

The average price received for lambs sold to the butcher in Georgia is $1.87. The average price of stock sheep is $2.58 per head. The average price of muttons is reported at $2.75 per head.

Ninety per cent of the correspondents report dogs the principal and generally the only obstacle to sheep husbandry.

The United States census of 1870, gives the number of sheep in Georgia as 419,465.

It will be seen that the average annual profit on the capital invested in sheep husbandry is sixty-three per cent. There is no other business that will equal this. We are enabled to give a comparison between the business of sheep raising in Pennsylvania and in Georgia, that will speak volumes in favor of this state.

Mr. David Ayers, of Camilla, Mitchell county, in southwestern Georgia, where snow never falls and the ground seldom freezes, and where the original pine forest is carpeted with native grass, says his sheep—3,500 in number—cost him annually fourteen cents per head, clip three pounds of unwashed wool, which sells at thirty cents per pound, giving a clear profit of ninety per cent on the money and labor invested in sheep. Lands suited to sheep raising can be purchased in this section of the state for from $1.50 to $10 per acre according to location. Mr. Ayers does not feed his sheep at any time during the year, neither has he introduced the improved breeds, using only what is known as the native sheep.

Mr. Ayers complains of the ravages of dogs on the sheep, and of hogs and eagles on lambs.

Mr. John McDowell, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, keeps 650 highly improved sheep, which cost annually, $1.54 per per head to keep them. He aims to make his wool clip clear, which averages four pounds of brook-washed wool per sheep, and sold this year at fifty-six cents per pound, or $2.24 for each sheep sheared; but the last crop cost, on account of the severe winter, fifteen cents per pound, which makes his net income per sheep, $1.60. Owing to its freedom from hay seed, and the fact that the heavy spring rains wash out the yolk and dirt, just before shearing time, Georgia unwashed wool is as clean as Pennsylvania brook-washed. His sheep are worth $3.50 per head, and his net profits are forty-six per cent on the capital invested in them.

The land on which Mr. McDowell pastures his sheep is worth about fifty dollars per acre, or fully ten times the value of that on which Mr. Ayers's flocks feed.

In other words, Mr. McDowell, in the fine farming regions of Pennsylvania, must invest, supposing that he keeps two sheep to the acre and Mr. Ayers one, five times as much in land as Mr. Ayers, to make one-half the profit on the money invested in sheep.

It will thus appear, that where sheep-husbandry is made a specialty, southern Georgia has a decided advantage over Pennsylvania.

Mr. Robert C. Humber, of Putnam county, in middle Georgia, furnishes some interesting facts from his experience in sheep raising as a factor of mixed husbandry, in which the famous and much dreaded Bermuda grass is utilized.

He keeps 138 sheep of the cross between the merino and the common stock.

He says they cost "nothing except the salt they eat," while they pay 100 per cent on the investment, in mutton, lambs and wool.

They yield an average of three pounds of wool per head, which he sells at the very low price of twenty-five cents—less than the market price. It costs him nothing except the shearing. His sheep range on Bermuda grass old fields in summer, and the plantation at large embracing the fields from which the crops have been gathered and the cane bottoms in winter. They are never fed at any season.

We do not think a better example can be found than these, and we are confident that they give a true result.

As to selection of lands there is a great range of choice. In south Georgia the lands are worth from $1 to $10 per acre, but there is an immense range that is free and open. This is covered with luxuriant wire grass that is native and wild, and that is nutritious from early spring until frost. The unoccupied pine forests of this section would easily subsist a million sheep for nine months in the year. They are equal to the best blue-grass pastures of Kentucky. A new settler will need only enough land for his house and his farm. His sheep walks he will find all around him. This grass will support six sheep to the acre for nine months in the year.

As to the trouble with dogs, that will undoubtedly soon be over. It is believed to be certain that the next legislature will pass a dog law that will rid the state of the miserable curs that attack the sheep. The friends of the public school are at work in favor of this law, relying upon the dog tax to help their schools. There is little doubt that the law will be passed. This will give a great impetus to sheep-husbandry in Georgia. There are scores of men who have just gone into the business, and they are all more than satisfied with the result. We can furnish the names of many of these men if it is desired.

CLIMATE, HEALTHFULNESS, ETC.

The climate of southwest Georgia is fine. There is no healthier country on the globe than the immense pine forests of that section. There are many points where palatial hotels have been put up, and are kept open as winter residences, and often as summer resorts also. The dry balmy air is especially beneficial on consumptives or persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. As to the fever and ague, of course that is to be feared in the swampy region. If a man goes where there is malaria he may expect malarial diseases. But a little care in the selection of a home will put a new settler beyond the reach of this dread disease or of anything like it. He has only to avoid the swampy sections and settle upon the rolling pine barrens and is as safe as he would be upon the highest point of the White mountains.

AS TO THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

We notify our correspondent that he will be welcomed here by all the people if he comes and behaves himself. It is not at all necessary that he should let politics alone. He can go into politics to any extent he pleases, and hold any political opinions that suit him, and he will be welcomed all the same. In short, a man's birthplace, his business and his politics have nothing to do with a man's social position in Georgia. Of course any man can make himself obnoxious if he determines to do so, and in any community. But he will find the people of Georgia hospitable, courteous, and cordial, and above all things anxious to build up their state and fully aware of the fact that thrifty northerners are the best men to help them do it. We engage that our correspondents cannot find a more cordial welcome anywhere than in Georgia. We can give them the names of hundreds of northern republicans, who vote the republican ticket here, and will testify to this fact.

IN CONCLUSION, WE SAY

that if these young men are willing to work and have a little capital, they can make an independent living and a fortune in this state. Let them come, make a careful selection of land, buy a flock of 100 or 200 common ewes, and a few merino bucks, a cheap horse, and go to work. They will find that they will have a delightful home, a pleasant business, and a competency.

IN THE MINES.

What a Californian Thinks of Georgia's Mines.

AURORA, LUMPKIN CO., GA., May 31.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: When I came to Georgia two years ago from California I found the mining excitement at a fever heat, and it has been growing hotter ever since. There is reason for excitement. There are plenty of rich mines in Georgia. Northern capital is coming in very fast, and northern men who look into Georgia's mining interests are nearly always so well satisfied that they do not hesitate to invest. They do more; they go back to the north and bring out rich friends who follow their example. The southern people are sitting idly by, blinded to the golden opportunity. The general opinion is that it takes half a million dollars to fix up and work a gold mine. This is a great error. Often a few hundred dollars judiciously invested will lead to a fortune in the business. The best chance is in the deposit mines. The quartz mines are rich but they are expensive also. There are few miners in Georgia who know how to work a deposit mine. The idea is to let it fall in and run dirt, gravel and gold, as fast as water and good grade will move it. The mass will pass into a flume and here the gold will stop if there are the proper arrangements made for saving it. Some miners think the gold cannot be saved when the top dirt and gravel are worked together. This is all bosh. Water cannot be made so muddy that as heavy a substance as gold will not sink to the bottom. It will find the bottom every time, and get into the quicksilver which is ready for its reception. There are plenty of mines supposed to be worked out which worked in the way I propose would easily yield $1,000 per month. Many of them would pay expenses while being opened up but in nearly every case the expense necessary to getting the work started would soon be paid by the yield of these mines which are considered worthless.

There are very few "deposit" mines in Georgia, but there are many mines which are yet to yield their best. Recently several experienced miners have come to Georgia from California and they are up to all the latest improvements in scientific mining. They will be of great service in developing new mines in Georgia and in working the old ones well. WM. THOMAS.

COLQUITT AND TALMAGE.

What the Governor Thinks of the Great Preacher.

While Governor Colquitt was in New York he went to hear Talmage preach, and as is the case with every one else, he fell in love with the Brooklyn preacher. In a conversation with some gentlemen in his office, the governor said:

"I cannot see why he is charged with being sensational. I saw nothing of it—no trace of it in the sermon I heard him preach. The sentiment was the old-fashioned sentiment that was through the gospel, and the words even old Anglo-Saxon all the way through. The delivery was not at all objectionable. He showed much less action than many preachers that I know of at home, and I like it. He is misrepresented by the papers. For instance the World said the other day, "Mr. Talmage went through a regular cavalry exercise." Now, the truth is, he was describing the execution of Saul—and he said, "There was one sweep of the sword"—a sweep of the arm directing the curve of the sword, and a pause with the eyes turned toward the sky—"and Saul was sitting at a banquet in Heaven"—I thought the gesture and the action accompanying it were very impressive. I never heard a better sermon—one that was a complete gospel sermon—or fuller of good old-fashioned religious thought."

"Isn't there a great deal of ostentation and display in his services?"

None at all. They are plainer than in the majority of our home churches. There is no choir and no operatic airs. Everybody sings and they seem to enjoy it. On the platform is a grand organ you and a cornet player. As Talmage moves his hand the congregation rises, and this man leads the singing with his cornet. It is necessary—no human voice could lead that vast crowd, and the cornet is hardly heard. The hymns were certainly old-fashioned enough; the first was "How Firm a Foundation, ye Saints of the Lord," the second was "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and the third was "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me." I never heard such music. It was simply grand. I do not know when I have heard so impressive a sermon. I sat there with my lips quivering all the time. A lady who was with me said she never went to Talmage's church without crying. After I had heard the sermon I could understand why it was that Talmage had such a hold upon his people. They love him very heartily, and his tabernacle is full Sunday morning and night. He is a great preacher, and I think he is a good man and zealous Christian. I am glad that I heard him. It was a rare treat to me, and it completely changed my opinion of Talmage. I had always misjudged him before.

"Ben Hill's" Victory.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHESTER PARK, CINCINNATI, June 4.—W. A. Brown's horse, Ben Hill, won the Ohio Derby stakes. Five starters. This is the most important stake he has won.

Death of Baron Rothschild.

LONDON, June 3.—Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, the chief partner in the banking firm of Rothschild & Co., is dead.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE hall of the supreme court is as silent as death.

CAPTAIN J. S. NEWMAN, of the department of agriculture, is going to publish a book on cows.

COLONEL NELMS will receive a new instalment of convicts next week.

DR. ORR will speak against dogs and whisky in Heard county this week.

THE capitol will be lively one month from now. The legislature will meet four weeks from to-morrow.

THERE are still calls at the state treasury for the four per cent bonds. The supply has been exhausted some time.

THE reports of the cattle disease which come into the department of agriculture indicate that it is not as general or dangerous as was supposed at first.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A MORMON SENTENCED FIVE YEARS.

General Littlefield Escapes North Carolina Justice Again—A Vicious Voodoo's Mischief—The Excitement Consequent on the Arrest of the Red Men in West Virginia.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 3.—The extradition case of General W. S. Littlefield, of this city, who was arrested by a warrant of Governor Drew upon a requisition from the governor of North Carolina and subsequently released on a writ of habeas corpus, terminated to-day, the hearing of which was before Judge Archibald of this circuit and began on Friday. The judge in a long and able opinion decides that General Littlefield is properly released and cannot be molested. The case excited much interest and the opinion prevails that the decision is right, both in law and equity. The general, who is a member of the bar of this county, asked and was granted permission to say a few words after the rendition of the opinion. He said that he did not fear to stand trial for any charge against him that could be raised by the state of North Carolina, but he did want some assurance that he could have a fair trial on a charge upon which he already has had three examinations in the city of Raleigh without conviction of wrongdoing. He only demands fair play and an examination or trial in the interest of justice rather than for the promotion of party or personal ends.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 3.—The excitement at Littleton, incident to the arrest of seven of the gang of Red Men who infested Wetzel county, is very great. The names of the prisoners are Amos Hemelrek, Geo. Ullom, John Ullom, John Steward, John Hostaller, Eloy Butcher and John Savage. The men were to be tried yesterday, but no justice of peace could be found willing to risk his life in doing so, for several were notified by the Red Men that they would be killed if they assisted in bringing any of the gang to justice. The services of Justice Louster, of Center district, have, however, been obtained and the trial has been set down for to-day. Governor Matthews has taken very decided interest in the matter and is determined to have lawlessness crushed out. The prisoners have secured the services of Fountain Smith, of Fairmount, as counsel. About fifty men of the gang attacked the house of a prominent citizen of Mannington late Monday morning, but, finding the occupants well armed and prepared to receive them, desisted from their efforts and rode off.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Mlle. Elfritta De Vaillie, a Parisian, and for many years instructress of the French language and literature in the normal college, charged a young colored servant in a police court to day with voodooism. "This little girl," said mademoiselle, pointing to an olive-colored child by her side, "has tried to kill me, because she said her mother told her to do so, so as to get my property. This girl, Eugenie Eliza, is the daughter of a negro woman named Emily Robinson; she came to me from Kingston, Jamaica, where I used to own an estate."

She then went on to tell how Eugenie was very mischievous. About ten months ago the lady began to feel very strange. At night some times she felt as if the roof of her head was being taken off. She was away from college for five days at a time by a shocking sensation in the throat. A few nights since mademoiselle awoke to find the girl sitting on her chest grasping her tightly by the throat and blowing her breath into her mouth. The next day the girl admitted to her mistress that she had for a long time been trying to kill her. Her mother, the child said, had told her to kill both me and my sister, and that if she did she would have all the property and jewels.

Questioned by Justice Kilbreth, the colored girl admitted the truth of all that was stated by her mistress. The lady had never treated her ill, but she must kill her because her mother told her to do so. She had not only tried to choke mademoiselle, but mademoiselle's sister, and her own half-sister, Dora, a servant, who also came from Jamaica. The case was referred to the society for the prevention of cruelty to children for investigation.

WOBURN, ILL., June 3.—The works of the Merrimac chemical company at North Woburn was discovered on fire last night. The most valuable portion of the buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $75,000. It is believed to be fully insured. The lead chambers, containing vitriol, were destroyed, letting loose large quantities of vitriol, which ran around in pools, making it very dangerous for firemen. A. V. Weeks, book-keeper for the company, fell into a large pool of vitriol and was badly burned, rendering recovery doubtful. Several others were burned with the vitriol.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Another suit for the alleged embezzlement of $100,000 has been brought against Albert Folk, general manager for Wm Ryle, silk manufacturer, of this city. Folk is already in jail, charged with the previous embezzlement of $100,000 from the same employer.

SNOW HILL, June 3. The attendance at the Duer trial to-day was not so large as yesterday. The examination of Mr. Hearn continued, eliciting nothing new. Mrs. George Truitt was then called by the state and gave the conversation which she had with Miss Hearn shortly before the latter's death, going to show that she (Miss Hearn), did not consider the shooting an accident. She was cross-examined by Mr. Crisfield. The next witness for the state was Clara Field (colored), who testified to circumstances immediately before and after the shooting.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Louisa Bayley (colored) was then called by the state and described the scene in Mr. Hearn's house immediately after the shooting. Mrs. Hearn being recalled testified that Miss Duer called upon Ella Thursday night after the shooting, and again Saturday, and gave the conversation which occurred between the two girls. Ella asked her what she shot her for, and the latter replied, "I did not do it intentionally." Ella exclaimed, "yes you did, you know you did." Mrs. George Truitt, who was in ill health and had to be several times excused in order that she might rest, was again recalled and repeated her conversation with Ella in which the latter said Miss Duer had shot at her two or three times in the woods on previous occasions after a quarrel. The court then adjourned.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, June 3.—Judge Emerson to-day sentenced John Miles, a polygamist, to five years in Nebraska penitentiary. During the proceedings Miles impertinently requested not to be lectured and said he asked no mercy of the court. The case attracted unusual attention, as being the second conviction under the laws of the United States, and from the fact that Miles was to marry three young women at the same time, with the advice and consent of John Taylor, president of the Mormon church. An appeal has been taken to the supreme court of the territory.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3.—A disgraceful fight occurred last night over the burial of a child, the son of a Christian mother and an Israelitish father, each of whom wished the child buried according to their own faith. The father was overcome by the mother in a fierce fight, and afterward, calling in the police, locked her up and drove away with the body to a Jewish cemetery. The mother claims that her husband is a brute, and that the child died through his neglect. At the death of another child, she says, he wanted to put the body in a store-box, and finally dumped it into the grave of another person in order to save expenses.

RICHMOND, VA., June 3.—Detective John Wren, who is charged with aiding in the escape of young Redford after his arrest in Baltimore for forgery committed in this city, and who is under bail awaiting examination on that charge, was to-day indicted, together with a man named Steele, for robbing Edward S. Low in April last. Both men were arrested on a bench warrant from the husting's court, and were subsequently brought before Judge Christian on a question of bail. After a hearing the court refused to admit Wren to bail, but released Steele upon a penalty of one thousand dollars.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

GALVESTON, June 4.—A News special from Brackettsville says as Mrs. Colson, with two children, were returning home from the spring at Colson's ranche, twenty-five miles from here, on the 1st instant, she was met by a party of Indians who killed one of the little girls with arrows and beat the other's brains out with clubs. After outraging Mrs Colson they killed her. Mr. Colson and sons returning found the dead bodies and immediately went in pursuit of the ravagers. Colson was married but two weeks ago; his former wife was killed by the Indians a year and a half ago.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

General Rice Appears to Lead the Race.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—The interviews had last night with Rice and Bishop, who stand the best chances for the democratic nomination for governor to-morrow, show that each is confident of success. General Ewing's strength as a candidate has increased to-day owing to the generally conceded fact that he is the only man upon whom the greenbackers will join with the democrats. He would also be more acceptable than any one else to the supporters of Rice and Bishop, if it became evident that neither of the latter can be nominated. The platform will be substantially the same as that of last year, but will contain in addition an endorsement of the congressional action relative to the presidential vetoes.

THE WILD LAND COMMITTEE.

Another Failure to Secure a Meeting of this Body.

There was yesterday another failure on the part of the wild land investigating committee to meet according to announcement. Senator Russell and Representative Strickland were present, but the other three members were absent, and there was no quorum. There will surely be a meeting to-day, however. Senator Candler has telegraphed to the chairman that he will be here in time for to-day's session. Representative Maund will come in a day or two. With the four members who are pretty sure to be here to-day the investigation will proceed. The labor is arduous and the committee receives no compensation whatever.

Death of Mrs. Nannie B. Johnson.

On May 31st, Mrs. Nannie B. Johnson, wife of Mr. A. C. Johnson, and daughter of Mr. J. B Wilson, departed this life, after a short but severe illness. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married at the residence of her father in Decatur, Ga., by Rev. Dr. J. S. Wilson, December 23d, 1858. She leaves her husband and five children and many warm friends to mourn her loss. She was conscious of approaching death, and around her bedside were called her family, with many dear friends, to receive her last words of Christian motherly advice. She was a devoted wife and a tender, affectionate mother; was kind to all; with a heart full of charity and sympathy for the needy and distressed. She has gone to the spirit-land, where sickness and sorrow are no more, and death with its grim visage has no terror. To the bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a loving wife and a dear mother. A FRIEND.

Is it Dangerous?

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The unusual amount of sewerage which is being dug in various parts of the city, and the generally received opinion that the turning up of so much dirt at this season of the year is dangerous to the health of those in its vicinity, prompts the asking of the question which heads this article. A great number of the acquaintances of the writer are anxious for information upon this important subject, and would like to hear the views of competent authority through your valuable columns as to the probability of danger arising therefrom. Seeming, as it does to some of your readers, to be a matter of vital importance, the views of medical gentlemen on the subject would be read with exceeding great interest by MANY READERS.

More Soldiers.

The passenger train of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which reached this city last night, brought to Atlanta a detachment of twelve men belonging to the Fifth artillery, who have for some time past been on detached service at Newport barracks, Ky. They belong to the different batteries of the Fifth artillery. Upon their arrival here the sergeant, who had charge of them, marched his command to McPherson barracks, where they will join their respective commands.

A Pleasant Picnic.

Tuesday evening Oglethorpe park was the scene of a private picnic, gotten up by the proprietors of the Surprise store for the benefit of the employees of that establishment. There were probably two score in the party, and everything passed off in a most enjoyable manner. One of the large halls upon the ground was used for the purpose of dancing, and a fine string band furnished the music for the merry dancers. The party went out to the grounds and returned in the street-cars, which were chartered for the occasion.

The California Workingmen.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The workingmen's state convention assembled in this city yesterday. Thirty counties are represented, and delegates from others are expected. Dennis Kearney, who called the convention to order and delivered an address, was made permanent president, after which the convention adjourned until to-day.

The Average Majority.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The average democratic majority in this county in the judicial election yesterday was 8,223. Reports from the state are scattering, but indicate that where partisan nominations were made the republicans generally elected their candidates by small majorities.

The German Baptists.

LINVILLE CREEK CHURCH, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA., June 3.—The general conference of the German Baptists met in regular session this morning. An immense crowd is present from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and other states.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE San Antonio Courier has suspended.

RALEIGH, N. C., has a fish culture association.

MANATEE COUNTY (Miss.) grand jury found 81 true bills.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, has eighteen divorce suits on hand.

COLUMBUS, MISS., is building any quantity of new houses and stores.

MENTION of mad dogs is made all over Kentucky.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, claims a population of fifty thousand.

REV. DR. PRATT has resigned the presidency of Central university, Kentucky.

DAIRY farms and fish ponds around Charlotte, N. C., are making money.

STAFFORD, the Colorado stock man, has sold fifteen thousand beeves this season.

THE excitement over alleged silver discoveries in Brown county, Texas, continues.

THE pineapple crop at Key Large, near Key West, is said to be in fine culture.

THE peach crop in the vicinity of Tallahassee promises to be larger than for some years past.

THERE are now six out and out greenback papers in Mississippi.

A LEXINGTON, Ky., lady is said to have won $1,700 on the Louisville races.

THE annual meeting of the Tennessee horticultural society is to be held in Nashville next Saturday.

IN the last two weeks six newspapers have been started in Texas, and two died during the same period.

AS yet the conundrum: How can Memphis get rid of her public debt elephant? remains unsolved.

MAUCHE county, Florida, has produced coffee, which is pronounced excellent by competent judges.

IN two weeks 2,279,660 pounds of tobacco were sold in Danville, Va. The cash paid for it amounted to $242,822.

IN the last ten years the steamer City of Natchez has paid into the city treasury of Natchez the round little sum of $36,000 for wharfage dues.

CANDIDATES for the legislature in Kentucky, are called on to define their position on the whipping post question.

DR. KNOTT, of Marion county, Kentucky, removed fifteen gallons of water from George Williams, a dropsical patient, a few days since.

THE Boonville (Miss.) Pleader says, in regard to the proposition to import Chinese labor: "We can only predict the future by the past, and guided by the lamp of experience, we repeat, keep the Chinese away from us."

PROFESSOR STAFFORD, accompanied by twenty students of Vanderbilt university, will leave Nashville to-morrow for a tramp through the mountains of east Tennessee, in search of geological specimens.

WITHIN the past two years Natchez has built a cotton factory, every dollar of the stock in which is owned by her own citizens, and which is yielding, as we are informed, the very handsome return of nearly twenty per cent upon the investment.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 4, 1879.

The democrats of Ohio will nominate to-day. The ticket will be a strong one, and the platform will doubtless emphasize the issues of free elections and no bayonets.

Of the Rothschild who has just died in London, it can only be said that he was a member of the house of commons and a brother of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, through whose influence the bill of Jewish emancipation was passed.

The passage of the silver bill at this session is becoming more and more doubtful. The finance committee of the senate turns upon the vote of Senator Ferry, a bi-metalist at heart; but it is said that he will oppose a report at this session in obedience to the dictates of his party. If this is so, the bill will probably go over to December.

If the city authorities would devote less attention to the trees of heaven and more to the condition of the alleys, sewers, back-lots and tenements of the city, the suns of August would find us better prepared for attacks of disease. We may be proof against yellow fever, but we are not proof against a variety of deadly diseases unless all filth is speedily removed through a thorough inspection of lots and a rigid execution of the city's ordinances.

Fred. Douglass is rapidly losing caste with his race because of his opposition to the schemes of the colored speculators and self-constituted leaders who have inaugurated the exodus movement. Douglass can never compete with the swindlers in popularity. In this instance, experience is far better than advice, and therefore we say to the negroes, who desire to test the climate of the northwest and the charity of strangers, go and heaven help you.

A republican orator of the ring-tailed variety advised the grand army of the republic on decoration day not to place flowers on the confederate graves. This is bad—very bad—but we have no doubt the survivors will survive it. We have heard of no one pining for the g. army of the r. to decorate confederate graves, and it is certainly no honor to the federal dead to have their graves strewn with flowers by a parcel of mouthing partisan asses, who take advantage of a beautiful custom to preach the doctrine of hate.

The Galveston News says the latest advices from the city of Mexico leave no doubt of the accomplishment of the international exhibition enterprise. The intelligent and wealthy classes are determined to have it, and if the government cannot furnish the necessary amount of money, they will. "Taking it all in all," says the News, "the exhibition to be held "at the city of Mexico is a matter of no "ordinary importance to the people of "this country, and should receive more "attention than they have heretofore "given it."

Charleston is a little soured because it is reported that our great Air-Line route has obtained control of the Spartanburg and Asheville road. Even if the report be true Charleston should not mourn. The Air-Line management is one of the most liberal in the country, and there is not the least danger that it would interfere in any manner to prevent the consummation of Charleston's dream of a direct line to Chicago. Charleston should, however, remember that she does not own all the Carolinas, and that no section can have too many railroads.

The democrats of the senate now have an excellent opportunity to do the country a service by rejecting Mr. George W. McCrary, secretary of war, whose name has been sent in by the fraudulent president to be confirmed as judge of the eighth United States judicial circuit. McCrary is a centralist of the most dangerous stripe—a revolutionist whose creed of "national supremacy" is more radical than that of the Chandlers. The democratic senators owe it to themselves and to the country to reject this man's nomination.

What of Ohio? will be the chief question to-day. The democratic and the greenback conventions meet in Columbus, Ohio's capital city, this morning. A coalition ticket is deemed a probable event—or rather it is thought that the greenbackers will make no nomination for governor, if they are satisfied with the democratic nominee. Will the coming man be Thurman, or Bishop, or Rice, or Ewing, or old Bill Allen, or a dark horse? This conundrum is a very difficult one to-day, but to-morrow morning it will be as plain as the nose on your face. Everybody will then say or think, "I told you so."

The victories of Parole have led the English turfmen to think that after all there may be good racing stock outside of their country. They are so strongly convinced of this that they have announced that no allowance in weights will be hereafter made for foreign-bred horses; and if Parole should win two or three more races, the next announcement would perhaps exclude American horses from English racing courses altogether. There is really no other way to maintain the partly fictitious fame of English horses, and of course something must be done. Parole has pricked the bubble of English racing pride.

The last of the issue of refunding certificates, aggregating forty millions, were sent last Monday to the five hundred postmasters who had filed the necessary bonds, and most, if not all, of this balance has doubtless been sold by this time. On Monday morning only a little over six millions remained to be disposed of. The refunding operations of the government are now practically closed, as nothing more can be done until June, 1881, except to close up the business already begun. In 1881, about two hundred millions more of bonds can be called in, and if the government is conducted up to that time solely in the interest of the people there will be no difficult in placing that amount at three per cent.

What is bull-dozing in the south is by no means bull-dozing in St. Louis. Otherwise it is time to call out Mr. Hayes, the amiable Mr. Rogers and the rest of the land and naval forces of our majestic republic. A colored brother has been imposed upon and abused in the very heart of civilization, so to speak—has been cuffed, and kicked, and mauled and knocked around in a manner quite tedious to contemplate. The victim was an intelligent young negro, a school-teacher. He had left the south to go to Kansas, and he went. So far so good. But he refused to stay, and when he got as far as St. Louis on the return trip, and informed those connected with the affair that he proposed to advise his people not to emigrate, he was then and there incontinently mauled and bruised by a member of the colored relief board. We conclude from this that the colored "relief" board is making money by "relieving" the emigrants; but the troops should be called out all the same.

A Colored College.

There is a movement on foot among the leading members of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia to build a college. The board of education of the church met recently in Forsyth and it was determined to select a site and establish a central college for the state as near as possible to Forsyth and Macon. The method by which our colored friends propose to raise the funds necessary for the building of the college is simple and feasible. In addition to the usual appeals to be made to the friends of education to aid in the enterprise, it is provided that the pastors of all the churches in the state shall collect five cents a year from each member, the contributions so taken up to constitute the basis of a building fund. The colored people will no doubt receive liberal assistance from their white friends, and it is confidently expected that, within a very short time, the proposed college will grow into an establishment that will reflect credit upon the colored people as well as upon all who will assist in the work. From three to five thousand dollars are needed to place the enterprise upon a substantial basis.

The Zulu War.

Whenever an aristocratic nabob put in power by her majesty's ministers, gets her majesty's government into hot water, a courier or a telegraphic dispatch is sent to Sir Garnet Wolseley to proceed at once to the scene of trouble. He was sent to Ashantee, to Natal itself, many years ago, to Manitoba, to Cyprus, and now he goes to Zululand. He will arrive in Capetown in about three weeks, when he will assume supreme military and civil command of Natal, the Transvaal, and all the other districts included in the seat of war. Sir Bartle Frere will be shut up in Cape Colony, and the bungling popinjay, Lord Chelmsford, will practically go to the rear.

General Wolseley will have his hands full to rectify the mistakes of Frere and Chelmsford. The former precipitated the war without just excuse, and the incompetency of the latter has supplied the breechless warriors with arms, ammunition, confidence and valuable experience. If in one campaign he undoes the work of his predecessors, he will accomplish more than England now expects him to do, although he will have a force at his command nearly 20,000 strong. Chelmsford has had this number of men several weeks, but he has not deemed it prudent, in the light of the drubbings that the negroes have given him, to assume the aggressive. Instead of marching boldly on the negroes armed with spears, his first-rate troops have been kept busy entrenching against a march by Cetywayo's warriors themselves. And the excessively cautious advance that is supposed to be the course of execution is one that involves the establishment of a chain of fortified posts as it proceeds. The truth is, Cetywayo is a great negro soldier—perhaps the greatest that ever lived. It is reasonably certain that he manages to keep well informed of the movements of British troops; that he knows what he will have to encounter; that he will not again risk a pitched battle unless Chelmsford is in command; and that he has fallen back upon the difficult interior districts, where the English troops will fight at the greatest disadvantage. He seems to be at ease; for he had time the other day to whip out a rebellious brother at the head of a column that wanted to surrender to the invader, and he is evidently waiting to get his foreign foes where he wants them. Wolseley may be able to crowd him enough to secure peace on satisfactory terms; but he will soon find that he has no King Coffee to deal with, and that the Zulus have no idea of surrendering their independence. He goes instructed to arrive at a speedy and honorable peace. Lord Beaconsfield, in effect, says in these instructions that he would be glad to get rid of the costly, unnecessary and unpopular war on the best attainable terms. He evidently considers Cetywayo, colored, a bad man.

Atlanta and South Georgia.

Alluding the other day to the spirit of material and substantial progress manifested in Georgia just now, we made a hasty and casual summary of the various projects now in contemplation or already under way which have for their purpose the facilitation of commerce and trade and the cheapening of rates of transportation. Prominent among these projects is one which is attracting the interest and co-operation of the citizens of three states, and which, if completed as planned, will double the trade of Atlanta and make her the commercial center of a section of country, the commerce of which now seeks other outlets. We allude to the opening up of the Chattahoochee from Atlanta to Columbus to steamboat navigation. The editorial articles in which we have discussed this subject, to the end that our people might be induced to give the project the attention its importance demands, have attracted the notice of the citizens of southern and southwest Georgia, and there is a movement now on foot in those sections to promptly supplement and endorse the favorable action already taken by Atlanta and West Point.

The last number of the Bainbridge Democrat comes to hand with a very strong article in favor of the improvement of the river and enumerating some of the benefits that southern and southwest Georgia and Florida will derive therefrom. Our contemporary demands an appropriation on the ground that the people of these states will share in the benefits of the improvement, and urges, with characteristic vigor and fitliness, that every community along the river hold popular meetings and get up monster petitions to congress, and insists, with commendable caution, that the petitions be carried to Washington by men who will see that the desires of the people are properly entertained and carried out. The Democrat grows enthusiastic in contemplating the results of this work, and, in our opinion, its enthusiasm has a sure basis. In the event of the completion of the projected improvement our contemporary declares that Bainbridge would become the Atlanta of south Georgia, because she would be a great distributing point. "The great bulk of freight from the west "that flows into southern Georgia annually instead of paying the enormous tariff "rates imposed to sustain great railroad "monopolies—would come down the "Chattahoochee from Atlanta to Bainbridge, from whence it would be easily "distributed through this section. The "opening of this river would force the "extention of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad to Pollard, Alabama, which would "put Bainbridge with her grand water "connections, half way between Savannah and Mobile—making us a railroad "center as well."

There is nothing visionary in all this. One thing is certain, the completion of the work would insure the cheap transportation of western products, and Bainbridge, by her position and water connection, would become the chief distributing point of southern Georgia and Florida. The more the plan is contemplated the more important it becomes. It is the solution of the cheap transportation problem so far as Georgia, Alabama and Florida are concerned. It is a compromise between the Atlantic and Great Western canal and the Raiford ship canal along the gulf coast and across Florida. A careful survey of the Chattahoochee has demonstated not only that the opening up of navigation is feasible but that the engineering difficulties to overcome are so few that the appropriation necessary to the completion of the work need only amount to a few hundred thousand dollars—a paltry sum indeed when compared with the results. So far as Atlanta is concerned, we cannot do better than quote from the Bainbridge Democrat: "The "benefit to Atlanta individually would be "incalculable. It would make her totally independent of railroad monopolies, and besides it would bring her into "intimate business relations with sections of the country heretofore foreign "to her, commercially speaking. Atlanta "would become the natural market for "southwest Georgia, southeast Alabama "and a large portion of west and middle "Florida. And the good to result to "these sections named by the opening of "this river would have the direct effect "of increasing the prices of farm products, reducing the prices of foreign "goods by virtue of lower freights, and "enhancing the value of real estate, town "property and farming lands beyond "our most eager imagination."

If the democratic senators do their duty, they will give Mr. George W. McCrary a teste of what the majority can do in the case of a man who is too voluble with his mouth.

If the senate rejects McCrary, the country may look for another message vetoing the rejection.

"Rogers," remarked the fraudulent president languidly, "how many vetoes have "we still on hand?" "Eleven, me lud," replied the amiable secretary, laying tenderly away the boot jack with which he had been toying. "So!" exclaimed Mr. Hayes, a pleased smile passing across his features like an ear-wig hunting for a hole. "In "that case, Rogers, you may as well fetch "up another piggin of cider."

Mrs. Jenks claims to be the authoress of the Sherman boom.

Mosby embraced Grant in Hong Kong the other day. This is a matter that should visibly affect the south, but it doesn't.

It is hinted around Washington that Z Chandler celebrated decoration day by locking himself up with his demijohn. The Hon. Zachary frequently celebrates the day in the course of the year. By these solemn and soul-inspiring methods the great patriot endeavors to keep the fires of liberty in a blue blaze.

Ohio, where everybody is completely civilized, averages about seven murders a day, with some of the back counties to hear from. The republicans seem determined to kill out the democrats.

It is beginning to dawn on the public mind that Mary Anderson's step-pa is the greater actor of the two.

The Chicago Times twits the democrats because they do not rebel against the caucus. We mention this as another argument in favor of adhering to the caucus decisions.

Some venomous wretch has mentioned a Mr. Evarts as a candidate for president. There was—— but no, it can't be the same man.

In Constantinople, the softa feller is the harder he seems to be.

Now that the exodus is no more, how do the relief committees propose to make a living? The attention of the public is respectfully called to this state of things. Some of the ablest professional patriots in the republic are members of these committees, and if they are to be thrown out of employment just at the beginning of the summer season, it is idle to look upon our republican institutions as stable. Either the exodus must be revived or the public charity must contribute to the support of the relief committees.

The exodus seems to be dead. The probabilities are that Colonel Susan B. Anthony stepped upon the Kansas end.

It is truly a touching spectacle to sit off in Atlanta or some other fortified city and watch the average New York editor holding the stirrup for metropolitan society to mount its hobbies.

Brick Pomeroy is in possession of the scaffold upon which the late J. Brown stood when his soul began its onward march on schedule time. Colonel Pomeroy does not say, but it is to be presumed he wears this priceless gem of modern antiquity as a watch fob.

Mr. Hayes has rubbed his back-bone raw. A little carbolic acid will keep the flies off.

Gussy Belmont was among the idiots who went parading up and down the streets of New York in coaches the other day, and we are free to confess that Gustus is a much abler hostler than he is a democrat.

The Philadelphia apothecaries ought to be able to furnish the ways and means committee with quinine free of charge.

IN GENERAL.

—Now is the time to buy real estate, says the Chicago Tribune.

—Frailty, thy name is savings bank.—Uncle Sam.

—A new internal five per cent loan will shortly be issued in St. Petersburg.

—"I like to make sponge-cake," she said, innocently, "it makes my hands so clean."

—London, according to private letters, is overrun with American bridal parties.

—Ten young ladies graduated at the commencement exercises of the Women's medical college, New York, last week.

—In Paris the Continential Gazette, Register and Parisian all claim to be organs of the American colony in that city.

—As a rule, men do not lay their hearts at the feet of women until they are sure the things will not be stepped on.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Quite a number of Americans have found employment within the last year on the London newspapers. This, probably, accounts for the improved appearance of journalism in that small town.—New York Mail.

—"Well, how is poor so-and-so?" said some one to so-and-so's friend, a broker "So-and-so? Why he's dead; died last night." "Last night? At what hour?" "10⅞."—French paper.

—Snakes have probably arisen from ancestors which possessed limbs, which, however, have become inconvenient to their descendants, and have therefore been suppressed. The boa and pythons have rudiments of posterior extremities.

—Cheerily blow the bugle-horn,
In the cool green woods of morn;
Loose the hounds and let them go;
Wax the cord and bend the bow;
And shoot the wicked mosquito.
—Erie Herald.

—It is a beautiful sight to get up early in the morning and see the sun rise, but the wise man will continue to lie abed until the atmosphere is charged with the aroma of the breakfast coffee.

—Oh maiden fair, with eyes of blue,
With tangled curls of amber shade,
Whisper it softly, tell me true,
Of whom you are dreaming, pretty maid?
She lifted her hoof, and whistled, "Whew!
Thar's a pesky gravel got into my shoe."
—Hawkeye.

—The death of Mr. Gobat, the Aglican bishop of Jerusalem, is announced. The patronage of the bishopric rests alternately with the queen of Great Britain and the king of Prussia, and the present vacancy will be filled by the queen.

—Beef is sold in Chicago at $4 50 per hundred pounds; boxed and carried across the ocean to Liverpool for forty-five cents more; therefore costing five cents a pound in England. The housekeeper who pays twenty-five cents a pound for the same kind of meat at Quincy market, and fifteen cents expressage to get it home, begins to think of keeping house the other side of the Atlantic as a means of economy.

—A patent has just been issued to Miss Harriet G. Hosmer by the United States patent office for her process of making artificial marble, regarding which so much has been said. The claims set forth that limestone, or other like substance, including alibaster stone, may be given the appearance and uniform hardness throughout of natural marble in its various colors by the application of moist heat or heat in the form of steam, in combination with a bath of alum water, or with various baths composed of different chemicals and coloring materials.

—The construction of a railroad from Tiflis to Baku, on the Caspian sea, will very shortly be begun and orders have been issued to execute the work with all haste. It is also stated that an expedition of engineers has been appointed to survey that part of the Armenian plateau lately acquired by Russia in order to test the practicability of a railway as far as the Persian town of Rescht, on the southern shore of the Caspian sea.

—A caution to pipe-smokers is contained in the experience of a French porter, who recently cut the forefinger of his right hand with a knife with which he had been clearing out his pipe. The next day the finger swelled and the arm became inflamed, while tumors appeared under the arm-pits. The medical man called in recognized poisoning by nicotine, and seeing that amputation was necessary sent the patient at once to a hospital, where at last accounts he was lying in a very precarious condition.

—Anecdotes of the prince imperial's doings in south Africa are already beginning to appear in the English papers. This is the first: "A rather amusing incident occurred when the Danube was off Algoa. One of the women passengers was so excited by the sight of the heavy sea and surf that she was about to traverse in landing that she actually forgot her baby and left it on board. It was not discovered for some time. The ship signalled a shore boat, and in the meantime the prince imperial calmed its squallings by dandling it about, and eventually put it safely into the boat."

—The democrats of Pennsylvania have fixed their state convention for July 8th, at Harrisburg, and delegates to it are already being chosen. This apparent promptness, a correspondent of the New York Times (republican) declares, is largely the result of the movement in favor of nominating Mr. "Dan" Barr, of Pittsburg. Two years ago Barr came very near getting on the ticket, but, by the management of Senator Wallace, was beaten. He now comes back to the field more earnest than before, backed by all the western end of the state, demanding recognition as a party man, allied to Speaker Randall, devoted to Mr. Tilden, and in favor of keeping Senator Wallace on his present back seat.

—It seems about settled that New York is to lose one of its ancient landmarks, which the most devoted antiquarian, however, will not grieve to see demolished. Investigation by the municipal authorities has fully established what people knew well enough before, that the old rookery styled Fulton market is both unsafe as a building and a breeder of pestilence, by reason of its filthy condition. Everybody agrees that it ought to be torn down without delay, and as the market men offer to build a new market themselves if the city will give them a long lease of the ground, there ought not to be any difficulty about making the change.

—M. Gambetta is called by some of the most determined Paris reds, "The Alcibiades of Paris," because he dwells in a magnificent house, keeps the finest of horses and the best of cooks, and rumor says is building a luxurious bathroom which is to cost $8,000. It is no new thing, however, for Gambetta to make himself comfortable; he was renowned in his student days for keeping a better table than any of his comrades. And he has good revolutionary precedent. It is related of Danton that he was one morning surprised at breakfast by a sans-culotte, who, glancing at the table, exclaimed to the revolutionary minister of justice: "What, citizen, dost thou eat partridges?" "Blockhead," replied Danton, "would you rather have them eaten by the aristocrats?"

—That pernicious and extravagant donkey, Le Dook, the charlatan of the agricultural department, has beenvery solemnly engaged again in stewing up tea from tea leaves raised down in Georgia. The extract was pronounced first-class. Of course it was. Any schoolboy in the land can tell Le Dook that tea plants can be raised in at least ten states of our union, successfully dried and boiled, but any man of common sense knows that with our cost of living and high wages we cannot compete with the Chinese in tea culture. We can produce tea at about $2 a pound. If we were to import Chinese laborers we could produce it at 25 cents a pound. Perhaps it would be just as well for us to leave the Chinaman at home to raise tea for us while we go on cultivating cotton and fattening hogs. If Mr. Le Dook had as much sense as a jaybird he would see the force of this and stop fooling away public money in tea experiments.—Baltimore Gazette.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph in British Burmah writes: "The other morning at Rangoon General Grant and party were invited to inspect a teak saw-mill, to see the intelligence of the elephants that are used to carry and pile the logs. Teak, you know, is a very heavy wood—it is one great source of revenue to Burmah—but to work for his mahout the animal will lift the end of a heavy log by his tusks, placing his trunk on it to keep it steady; then gradually working his way towards the center, finally balances the log and carries it to a pile even higher than himself; or if it is wanted to saw the log, he will push it along beneath the circular saw, his trunk interposed between his foot and the log. They will do almost anything, and from their tremendous strength you can understand what they can accomplish. At a branch mill at Montmain they breed them for this purpose, but it takes twenty years before an elephant can do hard labor.

To-Day's Twin Conventions in Ohio.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

This is essentially Judge Thurman's fight. Not merely his aspirations to the presidency, but his seat in the senate depend upon it.

Toledo Journal, ind.

There is but one sensible thing to do—namely, nominate Tom Ewing, with whatever ticket else which may be desired—simply have Ewing as the only candidate against Foster.

New York Star, dem.

And we will add to this our advice to the democrats of Ohio, not to be influenced, pro or con, in selecting their gubernatorial candidate by any prospect or probability that Mr. Tilden will be the choice of the democrats of New York for the presidential nomination, either with or without a citizen of Ohio on the ticket for vice-presidency. So far as we represent the democratic sentiment in this state, we believe that we know it to be hostile to the renomination of Mr. Tilden.

Wheeling Register.

The nationals, though comparatively weak in numbers, really hold the balance of power. Their action may, and probably will, determine the result. If they prefer the success of the democratic party over the republicans, they will certainly make an effort to co-operate, at least on the head of the ticket. A little adroit maneuvering on the part of the leaders in both conventions would avoid any grave sacrifice of independence by each, and result in a victory which would be creditable to both.

Washington Post, dem.

Mr. Thurman has now offered to him an opportunity such as comes to but few men in a lifetime. He should hesitate a long time before he rejects it. If, by accepting the nomination of his party for governor of Ohio, he can carry that state for himself and the democracy by anything like a respectable figure, he will settle the presidential question at the same time and to his own advantage. If, however, he rejects it and allows a weak man to lose the state or put it in peril, he will not only injure the chances of his party in 1880, but seriously weaken his own.

To state it more plainly, if Senator Thurman is this fall elected governor of Ohio by from five to fifteen thousand majority, he will, if he lives, be the next president of the United States.

He will by such an election free his party from the domination of New York and the entangling alliances of her democratic factions.

He will give the country rest, peace and prosperity.

All this, of course, is based on the assumption that Mr. Thurman is the strongest democrat in Ohio, and can poll the most votes, which we believe to be correct.

If General Ewing or General Rice should be nominated over Governor Bishop there would be bad feeling resulting in the loss of a good many thousand votes. With Thurman as a candidate, that peril could be avoided.

With Thurman as a candidate, the legislature would be secured beyond doubt, ensuring a democratic successor in the senate, and a democratic organization of the state in 1880, as against a republican organization in 1876, which, to say the least, is worth 5,000 votes.

Thurman and Ewing, or Thurman and Rice is the ticket which the Ohio democrats ought to nominate next Wednesday, whether agreeable to the gentlemen named or not. That, let us assure our friends, is the opinion not only of the best men in congress, but elsewhere, who look upon Ohio as the state out of which the next president must, in all probability, be taken.

Philadelphia Times.

To the mere looker on the indications are that Governor Bishop has the strongest individual support for a renomination; and unless the politicians juggle him out of it, he will likely lead the democratic hosts through a much more desperate campaign than that of two years ago. There has been some talk of Senator Thurman until within a few days, in which the feeling has grown somewhat that it would be throwing away a great man to crowd him into the breach against Foster, whose claims to statesmanship are wholly based upon his record as the representative of Hayes in the arrangement which led to the turning over of the state governments of Louisiana and South Carolina to the democrats. Foster himself has undertaken to discountenance anything like presidential compaign features in the impending struggle in Ohio; but Thurman as a candidate would make such a feature inevitable. Probably the only thing that could now bring the senator into the contest as a candidate would be the necessity of heading off what may be thought to be a Tilden movement in Bishop's nomination, and then it might be quite as much to Tilden's taste to aid in defeating Thurman as to help the chances of a candidate not favorable to Ohio's favorite democratic son. But there are other candidates who can not be ignored. General Rice has strength and is in for the fight; while General Ewing is not to be considered as an insignificant character, particularly in view of the fact that there is a prevailing disposition to unite with the greenbackers if they can be made to agree to something. The name of ex-Governor Allen looms up some in a scheme of this kind, but the old man declares he is out of politics, and has locked himself out of reach of committees and interviewers. The present situation promises a very interesting convention.

Ohio Not Pivotal.

Chicago Times, ind.

It is not by any means clear that Ohio is the "pivotal" state with reference to the presidential canvass of 1880. The pivotal state is more likely to be found about the latitude of New York, and Indiana may be nearer to being pivotal than Ohio. At all events, the eyes of the country are not as yet especially set upon Ohio, and until Mr. Sherman's friends carry several other state conventions, as this in his own state was carried, the Sherman movement may not be quite set down as booming. But as measuring the Grant movement, the result of the Ohio convention is important. Were the Grant furor akin to that of 1872 in volume, force, spirit and enthusiasm against Sherman, Hayes, Foster and all the rest, it would have swept the convention by storm, and in the debris it might have been difficult to recognize the fragments of the anti-Grant movement. Were the Grant movement booming in half such fashion as the managers of that movement give out Judge Taft would have been nominated by an overwhelming majority. Were there that irrepressible enthusiasm for Grant, such as originally carried him to the white house and such as his managers now claim for him, there would have been no contest such as occurred, and no candidate should have had a shadow of a chance of nomination against the representative of the Grant movement. The result goes to show the decadence of that movement. It is not to be despised. But it is not setting in with that overwhelming force predicted and which should be the precursor of victory. The popular uprising of Grant, first, last and all the time, and as the only man to be relied upon to save the country, manifestly has not reached Ohio, and it evidently was not discernible to the convention, else the result must have been different.

Anything to Win Votes.

New York Star.

The Ohio republicans know the sentiments of the people in their state and of the majority of their party on the silver question and have made their platform to suit. Anything not to lose votes and to win votes is their motto, and our New York stalwart republican newspapers, notwithstanding their affected indignation, would rather have the softest of soft platforms adopted on the currency question than lose votes in Ohio. They, like the republicans of Ohio, are all things to all men in order to catch votes and to carry elections. The Ohio platform proclaims that our currency system is unsurpassed in the world. Yet the republicans of the north are constantly attacking both the silver and greenback currency. They want the former out of the way and national bank currency substituted in its place, and they insist upon the silver dollar being made intrinsically of the same metallic value as gold coin. John Sherman himself talks to the Ohio people in a very different strain to that of his addresses to the bankers and capitalists of the north. This party, which is always parading its pretended consistency and adherence to principle, is man-faced and anything to suit different localities. With it the end justifies the means. It is on the silver side for Ohio, and on the gold side for New York.

To-Day's Fight in Ohio.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Our Washington specials this morning are specially interesting. Thurman and Thompson are to fight Ewing. Thurman is reported to be in if the convention puts him in, and out if it doesn't. Ewing neither seeks nor avoids the nomination for the first place, but will not take the second. Rice is understood to represent Thurman's interests. Bishop, it is thought by Thompson and Thurman, must be beaten at all events. Meanwhile, we hope, the desire to carry Ohio will rise above all these plans, with all of these managers, and we feel sure it will with the convention in its good discretion.

Hickenlooper.

Baltimore Gazette.

Hon. Charles Foster begins his campaign in Ohio with a blunder. He tells a correspondent of the New York Herald that he has no acquaintance with General Hickenlooper, the gentleman nominated on the ticket with him for lieutenant-governor. He says that not one in a hundred knew him in the convention—his nomination, in fact, being simply in response to the demand for a military man. General H was one of the most efficient soldiers sent by Ohio to the war; and in southern Ohio his name is fully as well known as that of Foster. It is a name not to be forgotten in a hurry. It fills the trump of fame jam full. Its rhymes with "scoop-er" and "nincompooper."

The Grant Impertinence.

Denver Tribune, rep.

From the time when Sherman's name was first mentioned in connection with the nomination to the present, the attitude of the distinctively Grant element in the party has been peculiar. It seemed to regard his aspirations as an impertinence, and strove to belittle him in every way. There were unnecessary allusions to "federal pap," and some of the more extreme members assumed that the secretary's only hope for the nomination lay in his command of official patronage.

McCrary Should be Rejected.

Washington Post.

Devens, Sherman and Thompson, it is declared, favored the second veto, while Evarts, Schurz and Key were opposed to it. According to that McCrary is the man who held the balance of power and is largely responsible for its employment. Such a man is not fit to occupy a judicial seat, and if nominated to it by his fraudulent chief, should be rejected by a democratic senate. The time has come to give the enemies of freedom and a free ballot the knife and the cord,

Silver Has a Boom.

Washington Post.

The Latin union limits silver coinage in Italy to $4,000,000 a year. She has given notice that she wishes to coin $6,000,000 annually. This, with the fact that Bismarck has stopped the sales of silver in Germany, with a probable intention of resuming its coinage, shows the progress that bimetalism is making in Europe. Slowly, but surely, silver is coming back to its rightful place.

Constantly Getting Better.

Augusta Evening News.

The Constitution, besides being one of the newsiest papers in the world, is most ably edited. What the Times is to England, The Constitution is to Georgia. It is constantly making improvements.

Danger for Garfield.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Judge Taft has a rapier and he proposes to measure the diameter of General Garfield's diaphragm with it if the general should come to Columbus next winter. Provided, always, that the next legislature shall be republican.

The Ohio Ticket.

New York Star.

The sort of feeling that Foster's nomination causes the Buckeye stalwarts is about the "sickest" thing that ever went by the name of enthusiasm.

Two Fishers.

One morning, when spring was in her teens—
A morn to a poet's wishing,
All tinted in delicate pinks and greens—
Miss Bessie and I went fishing.

I in my rough and easy clothes,
With my face at the sun tan's mercy;
She with her hat tipped down to her nose,
And her nose tipped—vice versa.

I with my rod, my reel, and my hooks,
And a hamper for lunching recesses;
She with the bait of her comely looks,
And the seine of her golden tresses.

So we sat us down on the sunny dike,
Where the white pond-lilies teeter,
And I went to fishing like quaint old Ike,
And she like Simon Peter.

All the noon I lay in the light of her eyes,
And dreamily watched and waited;
But the fish were cunning and would not rise,
And the baiter alone was baited.

And when the time for departure came,
My bag hung flat as a flounder;
But Bessie had neatly hooked her game—
A hundred-and-fifty-pounder.
—Harper's Weekly.

FOOD FOR INFANTS, Etc.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Makes a delicious diet, can be used with or without milk, makes custards, puddings, etc.—highly appreciated by the sick. WOOLRICH & CO., on label. 48 june4 d1w sun wed fri & w1w

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ROCKWELL—Died, of typhoid fever, on Tuesday, 3d instant, at 6½ o'clock p. m., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. B. H. Austin, the Rev. Orson Rockwell, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday 4th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Second Baptist Church.

☞ Mobile, Selma and Montgomery papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Julius M. Alexander and Jacob C. Alexander, under the firm name of J. M. Alexander & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. Alexander succeeds to the business, and he alone is authorized to use the firm name or collect its assets. J. M. ALEXANDER.
This June 2, 1879. J. C. ALEXANDER.
000 june4 dtf

For Sale—Merchant Tailors, Attention!

DAVID BAILEY, MERCHANT TAILOR, Drayton street, corner Congress street lane, Savannah, Georgia, having determined to close up business, will dispose of his entire stock of fine French Cloths, Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres, etc., at reasonable prices. Will sell either the stock, by the yard, or make up to order for the next thirty days. Terms strictly cash. For further particulars apply as above. 00 june4 d2t wed fri

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS!

GEORGIA STATE GAZETTEER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE MOST THOROUGH AND COMPLETE work ever published in the South. Full information pertaining to almost every thing of importance in Georgia. LIST WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS of over 20 000 planters. Record State and County Governments, Officers of all Courts, and times and places of meeting, Description of every town and hamlet in the State, population, business interests, List of Business and Professional Men, Newly Revised Map, etc. Will be issued late in July. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5.00. Address
A. E. SHOLES & CO.,
june4 dtf 31 S. Broad street, Atlanta.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE next adjourned session of the Legislature of this State, to be held in July of this year, application will be made for the passage of An Act to repeal An Act Creating the County Court of Campbell county. J. M. WILSON.
june4 d1t

SPECIAL BILL.

AS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION and Laws of this State, notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Legislature, at its approaching session, to pass

A BILL, TO BE ENTITLED

"An Act to authorize the Governor of this State to pay The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the sum of $550.29, with interest thereon from December 31, 1870, being the amount due it by the State."
JULIUS L. BROWN,
june4 d1t Attorney P. W. & B. R. R. Co.

SPECIAL BILL.

AS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION and Laws of this State, notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Legislature, at its approaching session, to pass

A BILL, TO BE ENTITLED

"An Act to incorporate the Georgia Branch of the National Bell Telephone Company, and to authorize it to construct its lines of Telephones in this State and for other purposes."
JAMES M. ORMES,
General Agent National Bell Telephone Co.
june4 d1t

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

In these days of political trickery, a true friend in the time of need is a friend indeed; and such a friend is

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the LUNGS.

It is a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all diseases of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

This well known remedy has been used for thirty years and has cured thousands of cases, many of which were given up as hopeless. No case, however obstinate, can resist the healing properties of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs.

☞ Remember that it is the persistent use of the Balsam that cures the worst cases.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Sole Proprietors, COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 de2w &wkye2d w al w rosa's No 2

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, June 2, 1879.—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that Nancy Barrett, late of said county, departed this life intestate, and no one has applied for administration on the estate of said Nancy Barrett, and that in terms of the law, administration will be vested in the Clerk of the Superior Court, or some other fit and proper person, unless some valid objection is made to his appointment.
00 june4 w4w W. H. NESBIT, Ordinary.

Change of Schedule.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., May 30, 1879.

On and after MONDAY, June 2, 1879, trains on this Road will run as follows:

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Athens	4 05 p m
Arrive at Lula	6 20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	10 30 p m
Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Leave Lula	7 46 p m
Arrive at Athens	10 00 p m

On Saturdays this additional train will be run:

Leave Athens	5 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	6 45 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	11 30 a m
Leave Atlanta	4 00 a m
Leave Lula	8 52 a m
Arrive at Athens	11 05 a m

Both trains connect at Lula with trains each way on the Air-Line Railway. Passengers going North connect closely at Lula, at 6:20 p m with mail trains on Air-Line Railway, and by taking the 5.00 a. m. Saturday train connect with the Fast Northern train reaching Washington next morning to breakfast, and New York at 3:45 p. m. making the unprecedented time of 34 hours and 45 minutes between Athens and New York. Passengers from Georgia Railroad have ample time to take the evening train and thereby reach the Springs of North Georgia to supper.
J. M. EDWARDS,
000 june1 dtf Superintendent.



New or Old Blinds Fitted With DEABORN'S BLIND AWNING TUREXSFI.

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known. Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.

BOSTON BLOWER CO.,
apr6 d2taw3m tues thur Boston, Mass

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION. (Daily—Except Sundays.)

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

☞ Only One Change Atlanta to New York. ☜

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent, E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

H. CRANSTON & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

41 ALABAMA STREET.

AGENTS FOR THE GEO. FOX STARCH Manufacturing Co., the Miama Oil and Soap Manfacturing Co. Chicago Quotations, Spot and Futures of Meat and Grain received every hour. Futures a Specialty. "Confidential."
2mlyd

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 10th July, 1879, and end 10th September Have proved of signal use—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other Law School; 2d, to those who propose to read privately; and 3d, to practioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.
511 may27 d1m tues thur &wky1m

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

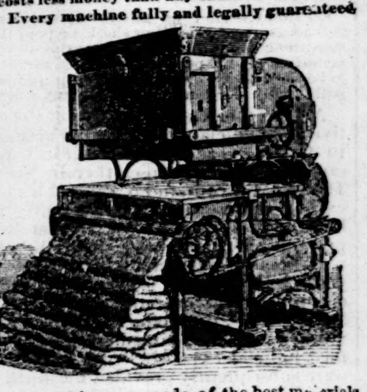
FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THIS city, known as the Tannery of Alexander, Allen & McBee. This Tannery is conveniently located and has all the latest improved Machinery. Bark and Hides low and in abundance. For particulars address A. ISAACS, Attorney, For Alexander, Allen & McBee.
Greenville, S. C., May 7th 1879.
239 may10 d1aw wed & Wky3mo

BROWN COTTON GIN.

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.



A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.

Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$75.00	$97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. Special terms to cash purchasers. Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at Columbus, Georgia, under the firm name of E. T. Taylor & Co., afterwards Clemons, Brown & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the best work for the least money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO., Atlanta Ga.
1 apr

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF Lady Patients.

368 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Georgia.

Having had charge of several HEALTH INSTITUTES during a period of over 25 years, we can offer encouragement to those who may place themselves under our care.

Patients visited at their homes when desired.
PROF. H. P. GATCHELL, M. D.
MRS. A. M. GATCHELL, M. D.
631 june1 d1m un sprgs

PORTER SPRINGS.

J. R. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors. Dr. C. A. SIMPSON, of Atlanta, Resident Physician.

BOARD—PER DAY, $2.00; PER WEEK, $10.00; per month, $30.00. Stage fare, $2.50 each way with trunk. Porter Springs is the only Summer Resort in Georgia which employs a Brass Band and Orchestra. All amusements free. For particulars address Dr. J. R. REYNOLDS, Porter Springs, Georgia.
638 june1 d1½m

CÆSAR'S HEAD HOTEL.

THIS CHARMING SUMMER RESORT WILL be open for visitors on the first of June. This Hotel on the summit of a mountain 4,500 feet above tide water, produces a climate and water unequaled by any accessible point in the country, North or South. Temperature ranging from 60 to 70 degrees. The air is cool and bracing, dry and soft, peculiarly adapted to all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Hay Fever and Malarial diseases. Near the Hotel is a MINERAL SPRING, the waters of which is a splendid tonic, and acts finely upon the Skin, Liver and Kidneys. In point of Natural Scenery it is one of the wonders of the world, grand and beautiful beyond description. Numerous waterfalls in the vicinity, some of them 1,000 feet high. Visitors on coming to Greenville, S. C., will find a regular Hack Line leaving the Commercial Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday morning, going through promptly in the day—distance 26 miles, over good roads—Fare, $3.50 per seat. Charges at Hotel moderate. Table good. Rooms clean. Servants attentive.
466 may22 d2m F. A. MILES.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS

—OF—

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

FIVE HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL of the Sea, are now open. In Stone or Gravel, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Affections Peculiar to Women, especially in Malaria Poisoning, these Waters are pronounced by eminent medical men well nigh specific. The Springs Pamphlet may be had of HUTCHISON & BRO., No. 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia, who are the agents for the sale of the Waters, or may be had by addressing the Proprietor,
THOS. F. GOODE,
607 may30 d1m Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

WARM SPRINGS,

Western North Carolina.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF Pleasure Seekers and Invalids. This lovely place is situated in the beautiful Valley of the French Broad—within eight miles of the railroad. We have a fine Band of Music, attentive servants and all other accommodations to be found at a first-class Watering Place. For particulars apply for descriptive pamphlets. Dr. W. H. HOWERTON, Proprietor.
613 may31 d1m

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.,

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.
HARRISON PHOEBUS,
may13 d1m Proprietor.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HEALTH

HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Two Miles East of Gainesville on the Air-Line R.R.

THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL HAS BEEN renovated and refurnished. Will be ready by Fifteenth May, 1879, for two hundred guests. Tables supplied with best the country affords at rates to suit the times. Amusements—Band of Music, Piano, Ball Room, forty, by eighty feet; Ten Pins, two alleys ninety feet; Bathing Pool, forty by sixty feet, Billiards, Swings, Croquet, Promenades in a natural grove, cool breeze, pleasant nights. Carriages, Hacks and Buggies at all. Waters—Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur and Chalybeate, 60°. Cures Skin Eruptions, Syphilis and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Dropsy, Typhoid and other Fevers. Restores Health to feeble women and children.
EDW. W. HOLLAND, Proprietor.
475a pr25 d4m sat tues thur

White Sulphur Springs, Hall county, Ga.

JOHNSON & BROOK, Managers.

OPEN FROM 1st JUNE to 1st OCTOBER, 1879. Double Daily Mails. Carriages at White Sulphur Springs Depot to meet all trains on Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, only two miles distant. Every building new. Considerable improvement since last year. Terms—Per day, $2.00 per week, $12.00; per month, $35.00; Children, under 12 years, and colored servants, half price. Special Rates to families.
488 may21 d2w

RAWLEY SPRINGS.

Near Harrisonburg, Va.

This celebrated watering place in the beautiful Valley of Virginia, 2,000 feet above sea level, has Three Hotels, accommodating 600 to 800 guests. The waters are of a highly medicinal character, the air dry and pure, and the scenery magnificent.

First class accommodations in every respect, and terms moderate. Cheap round-trip tickets on sale at all principal points in the South. For Pamphlets, etc., address Mr. J. Watkins Lee, Charleston, S. C., until June 10th; after that time address
C. A. SPRINKEL,
Treasurer,
Harrisonburg, Va.
305 may13 d2awlm

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

SADDLES WANTED—TWO GOOD SECOND-hand Saddles, cheap for cash. Address stating style and price, W. B. S., Atlanta, P. O. june4 d1t

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man to take effect 1st September. Have an experience of five years in the general mercantile business. Writes an elegant hand and is a good book-keeper. Can loan employer $400. Can give good references. Address at once B. x 119, Greenville, S. C. 000 june4 2t

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT TO COOK and do general house-work. Apply immediately, with good references, at 35 Luckie street. White preferred. 000 june3 d3t

A FRENCH LADY, ALREADY OF A CERtain age, wants a situation in a family. She offers to give French and German lessons, Painting, Drawing, Needle-work, and to help the lady of the house. Address Miss E. Sterchi, 292 Jones street. 481 may23 d2w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE TWENTY-HORSE ENGINE and Boiler; also, one pair of four-feet French Burrh Mill stone and Spindle; all No. 1. Apply to J. M. Nace, 287 Decatur street. 000 june4 d1t

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF SPARTANburg, S. C., Two Lots, adjoining, situate in business part of town, 27½ feet by 210 feet each, fronting on Main street, rear opening on street. Address H. S. Ball, Spartanburg, S. C. 562 may28 d4t wed28 fri30 june sun1 wed4

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAFE (MARvin's make) 26 by 36 inches. Apply to Walton, Whann & Co., No. 40 S. Broad St., Atlanta. 481 may24 dtf

FOR RENT.

PART OF A DESIRABLE STORE FOR RENT. Apply to T. W. Heald, 31 Whitehall street. 553 may27 dtf

FOR RENT.—NEW BRICK RESIDENCE, NO. 182 Forsyth street, near Brotherton. Elegantly finished and plenty closets. Gas, hot and cold water throughout. Apply at 206 Forsyth street, or to A. Haas & Bro., Dodd Building. may7 dtop

FOR RENT—THE STORE No. 35 BROAD street is for rent. Apply to J. W. English. 353 apr20 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

FLOWERS AT AUCTION BY E. H. OLCOTT & Co. We will sell on Wednesday next, 9½ o'clock, splendid variety of Hot-house Plants from the garden of A. Lambert. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend sale. 637 june1 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDER OF J. M. LEE, LEMONS, ORANGES, Apples, Cocoanuts, Peanuts, Grain, Hay, Flour, Meal, Provisions, Produce, etc. Good goods at lowest prices guaranteed. may31 d2w

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS. THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD. UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

☞ ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d&w

SSS

AUGUSTA, GA., May 26, 1879.
Your S. S. S. is selling very well, and is highly spoken of by those who have used it.
W. H. TUTT & REMSEN.

ALBANY, GA., May 24, 1879.
We have sold about a gross of your S. S. S. and speak well of it.
L. E. & H. E. WELCH.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 24, 1879.
I have sold 3½ dozen of your S. S. S., and sales increasing.
OCEOLA BUTLER.

QUINCY, FLA., May 26, 1879.
Your S. S. S. has given satisfaction in every case.
SANFORD & MAY.

All inquiries and orders should be addressed to J. W. RANKIN, Secretary Swift Specific Co., Key Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Buy the Best.

THE ST. LOUIS STRICTLY PURE WHITE Lead is equal to any article of like character; is ALWAYS good. Do not be deceived by imitations. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Sole Agents.
333feb16 d4m june—

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 eb5d&wly

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1870, on it. None genuine.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
Dap10 d&w til aug

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE TO ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, all points on the Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit Co.'s R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 3 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen. Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agt.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Mrs. E. J. Eldridge, of Americus, is dead.

—Somebody ought to start a match-factory in Georgia.

—Waterman will probably edit the LaGrange Reporter this week.

—Milledgeville is eating fish manufactured in Oconee river.

—A negro woman is in jail in Newnan charged with infanticide.

—Mr. Garson Cohen, of Augusta, has drawn twenty-five thousand dollars in the Berlin lottery.

—The Butts County Argus is of the opinion that base-ball playing ought to be made a penitentiary offense.

—A Sumter county man has fifty acres in cotton that will average twenty inches in height.

—Richardson, of the Savannah News, is making the local column of his paper altogether livelier than usual.

—Mr. Emanuel Kern, a well known citizen of Columbus, died suddenly last Sunday night.

—Last Wednesday night the store-house of Horn & New, of Dublin, was destroyed by an incendiary.

—The martins and English sparrows in Milledgeville are having a contest over the possession of the eaves of the Masonic hall.

—A colored man one hundred and four years old was found in a starving condition in Savannah recently. Apparently he had been utterly deserted by his race.

—A carpenter named McDaniel, while working on the Eagle and Phenix factory Monday morning, was struck by a piece of falling timber and fatally injured.

—We regret to learn of the death of little Louise Cabaniss, the infant daughter of Mr. Henry H. Cabaniss, editor of the Forsyth Advertiser.

—If a day passes without seventeen or eighteen male and female rows, riots and rumpuses in Savannah, the police have the blues.

—Macon is competing with Atlanta. Several of her citizens have recently been troubled with the ice cream cholera. Augusta leads on chicken salad.

—Some of the bloody-shirt organs allude to the recent murder of a family in Washington county. Do the Sandersville papers know of any such event?

—General G. J. N. Wilson, of Jackson county, is writing a serial for the Sunny South entitled "Forty Years Ago, or Drifting Lands from the Mountains and Foot Hills of Northeast Georgia."

—The body of a colored woman partly torn by buzzards was discovered the other day in a creek near Savannah. She was an imbecile, and had wandered off from her home. It is supposed she fell into the water and was drowned.

—J. A. B., Worth county—The only way you can get a sheep-proof dog is to have one made out of cast-iron like Andy Stewart's. This able animal is nearly four feet high, and his tail is always curled. A sheep might gnaw on him from now until next Christmas and he couldn't get even the paint off. This is the kind of dog to have around. Fleas have no effect upon him.

—Augusta Chronicle: An ex-naval officer, recently in Augusta, has interested himself in a cause which will appeal to many. It is an object which has commended itself everywhere it has been presented, and in appending the words of the naval veteran himself, which we now do, we give the entire matter to our readers in terms fitting and a manner most striking. No tomb marks the gallant old hero, no storied urn or animated bust commemorates his virtues or recites his glories. Private affection, shackled by the fetters of necessity in care for the living, has been unable to pay respect and reverence to the illustrious dead in erecting a tablet to his memory. Friends have obtained consent to make an appeal to his native state to do just honor to one of her bravest and truest sons. The fame of Tatnall is neither sectional nor national; it is cosmopolitan. Wherever the English language is spoken, or heroism honored, his splendid and chivalric daring in China and his immortal words at the Peiho, when, through a hail storm of shot and shell, amidst a carnival of death, he carried succor to the heroic sailors of Britain, will never be forgotten. No nobler legend can mark his tomb than the now historic phrase, "blood is thicker than water." Commodore Tatnall added a lustre to the American navy that even civil strife cannot obscure. His virtues were many; his nobility of soul of an exalted type. What Lee was to the army, Tatnall, had circumstances permitted, would have been to the navy. He was the Bayard of the waves—sans peur et sans reproche. Several ex-naval officers have already raised nearly seven hundred dollars in Savannah and an appeal is now made to Augusta, together with the other cities in the state, to assist in subscribing the funds necessary to erect a monument to his memory.

—Augusta Evening News: Mr. Grady is in every sense of the word a Georgia boy, and does not in the least suffer by showing his record from a Georgia college. Still quite a young man, with a sparkling and effervescent capacity in handling a pen point, he has a wide and growing field before him in his high and chosen profession. At the closing exercises of the university two literary addresses are made—one before the alumni and one before the literary societies. Both of the honored positions were tendered Mr. Grady for the commencement in August of this year, which is indeed a compliment unheard of in the annals of this or any other institution. To the regret of his admirers, Mr. Grady has been compelled to decline both of these invitations. The alumnus address was delivered last year by Major Jos. Ganahl, of Augusta, himself one of the most talented lawyers and gifted speakers in the state, and also a graduate of the university. The societies have invited the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, to deliver their literary address, but he has also declined. The vacancies have not yet been filled, but it is thought that the alumni address will be made by Benj. H. Hill, jr., the son of Senator Hill, and the address before the societies will most probably be delivered by his excellency Governor Colquitt.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MESSINA, June 3.—The eruption at Mt. Etna continues. A considerable portion of the bed of the Alcantara river is covered by lava. The damage to agriculture is already very serious. The inhabitants have been forced to abandon the village of Majo.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, June 3.—A Rome dispatch to the Times says Mount Etna is ejecting enormous volumes of ashes. The destruction of property is immense. The commune of Majo has been obliterated and Costello is threatened. The four main craters continue to pour forth streams of lava. The stream of lava which has interrupted the road at Passo Quescaro is half a mile wide and a hundred feet deep.

Black Band Iron Ore.

The proprietors of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION return many thanks to Miss Ida Milner, of New Castle, Alabama, for a box of fine specimens of iron ore: also some beautiful fossils from the coal mines, both of which are under the directorship of her highly esteemed father, Mr. B. C. Milner. The specimens are Black Band ore, crude; also Black Band ore, calcined. The box also contained very pretty specimens of fossil ferns from the coal mines.

The Naval Cadets.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ANNAPOLIS, June 3.—The board of visitors to the naval academy were officially received yesterday with the usual ceremonies and salutes, after which there was a customary inspection of the cadets. The examination will be held this week.

Deal Gently with the Stomach.

If it proves refractory, mild discipline is the thing to set it right. Not all the nauseous draughts and boluses ever invented can do half as much to remedy its disorders as a few wineglassfulls—say, three a day—of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will afford it speedy relief, and eventually banish every dyspeptic and bilious symptom. Sick headache, nervousness, sallowness of the complexion, fur upon the tongue, vertigo, and those many indescribable and disagreeable sensations caused by indigestion, are too often perpetuated by injudicious dosing. An immediate abandonment of such random and ill advised experiments should be the first step in the direction of a cure; the next step the use of this standard tonic alterative, which has received the highest medical sanction and won unprecedented popularity.

june3 dlt wed fri sun wkyjune10

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 3, 1879.

No change in bond and stock market.

Money market stringent, with a good demand for loans. Railroad securities steady and demand fair at quoted prices.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at .... par | Selling .... ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.101@103	Atlanta City 7s. .102@104
Georgia 4s........ 98@100	Atlanta City 8s....108@109
Georgia 6s.........107@109	Atlanta 10s ....111@112
Georgia 7s..........111@113	Augusta City 7s. 98@100
Georgia 7s gold..110@112	Savannah City.... 70@ 72
Georgia 8s..........110@112	Macon City........ 55@ 60
So. Car. valid 6s 85@ 90	Ga. R. R. 7s.......105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s.......101@103
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R...109@111	A. & W. P. R. R..110@112
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage...101@103	Central R. R. 7s.109@111
Atlanta W't'r 7s.102@104	So. West R.R. 7s 100@102
	M. & W. R.R. 7s 100@102
	W. & A.R.R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds..105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R....... 85@ 86	South Wes R.R. ..104@106
Central R. R....... 69@ 71	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100
A. & W. P.R. R.108@110	

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 3—Noon.—Stocks firm. Money 4@5. Exchange—long $4.87¼; short $4.89. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Evening.—Money active at 5@6. Exchange steady at $4.87¾@$4.88. Governments firm; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 106⅜; four per cents 102⅝. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central............118⅛	Chicago & N.W..... 63
Erie...........................26⅞	Preferred................. 94⅛
Lake Shore...............74⅝	Rock Island............134⅝
Illinois Central.........86	Western Union......113⅝
Pittsburg...................96⅛	

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin...............$123,971,015 Currency......$41,170,160

LONDON, June 3.—noon.—Consols—Money 98 13-16; account 98⅞; Erie 28.

PARIS, June 3—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 116f, 10c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 3, 1879.

The tendency of the New York market is considerably upward, and showing a gain in the fall and winter months of from 7 to 15 points. August closed yesterday at 13.46 and opened firm this morning at 13.50; continued upward during the day and closed at 13.61. In closing the market is barely steady. Local market is steady, with small transactions; prices are unchanged, and yesterday's prices are quoted; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅛.

South Alabama Cotton Crop.

Messrs. Fowlkes & Co., in their circular dated Selma, Ala., May 25, report:

We have never read more favorable reports than those expressed by our numerous correspondents on the labor question. They all report the freedmen as contented, and working steady and hard. Few idlers, either male or female, are to be seen about the towns and villages—all having hired to assist in cleaning the grassy crops. The recent marked advance in the price of cotton has no doubt created hope in the mind of both planter and laborer, that a remunerative price would be obtained for the growing crop, and this hope has stimulated them to steady and unremitting exertion.

As a general thing, the stands of cotton will not prove as good as last year in the country tributary to our market. Much damage from craw-fish is reported to the stands from the canebrake section this week, and but very few of our friends report as good stands as last year.

The weather during past week has been more favorable for the plant than the week previous, and, altogether, we have had average fair weather for cultivation and growth. Rains have not been hard enough to interfere much with work. Weather during the day has been hot and forcing, while the nights for the first part of the week were also warm. For three nights, however, blankets have not been uncomfortable, and the plant has not done so well in consequence. Cool nights and mornings produce lice on the plant, which greatly retard its growth, and we have many complaints this week of this insect.

The plant has certainly made good progress in growth and general development during past week, notwithstanding the weather could have been much more favorable; and, on the whole, is doing well, outside of being somewhat grassy. Two weeks of dry weather, however, would enable the planters to put their crops in excellent condition. Some of our friends report a too rapid growth of the plant during past week, which, if continued, means large weed and little fruit. Squares are generally reported on the plant, but a general average of our reports would indicate that the crop is still fully ten days behind the same period last year, in general development, and that the planters are also not as well up in general cultivation of their crops.

In 1873, cotton worms were first discovered and reported in this county on the 28th of May; and they rapidly increased and stripped the cotton plant of its entire foliage by the 15th of August. Prof. Trealease, of the agricultural bureau, is spending the season in this section, to study the habit of this destructive insect; and on the 22d instant, he reported to the bureau the discovery of full grown cotton worms on a plantation a few miles south of this city, and his report is fully corroborated by the manager of the plantation, an experienced cotton-raiser. The worms had already destroyed several stalks of cotton, were full grown and ready to web up. They have also been reported on a plantation west of us. We mention these reports as facts, and while no damage may overtake the crop from their ravages this season, their unprecedentedly early discovery is significant, and calculated to at least produce an uneasy feeling.

By Telegraph.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, June 3.—10:08 a. m.—Futures firmer; June 13.07@13.10; July 13.28@13.31; August 13.48@13.50; September 13.16@13.18; October 12.15@12.18.

NEW YORK, June 3.—10:28 p. m.—Futures steady.

NEW YORK, June 3.—10:55 a. m.—Futures quiet; June 13.07@13.09; July 13.29@13.30; August 13.47@13.48; September 13.18@13.19; October 12.15@12.17; November 11.58@11.59; December 11.45@11.47; January 11.46@11.48; sales 12,400.

NEW YORK, June 3.—11:34 a. m.—Futures firm; June 13.11@13.14; July 13.33@13.35; August 13.53@13.55; September 13.2 @13.25; October 12.20@12.23; November 11.63@11.66; December 11.50@11.53; sales 22,400.

NEW YORK, June 3.—12:20 p. m.—Cotton firmer: sales for consumption 126; for speculation none.

NEW YORK, June 3.—12:40 p. m.—Futures steady; June 13.15@13.19; July 13.38@13.37; August 13.57@13.58; September 13.26@13.27; October 12.24@12.25; November 11.67@11.67; December 11.52@11.54; January 11.52@11.55; sales 40,600.

NEW YORK, June 3.—1:54 p. m.—Futures firmer; June 13.25@13.29; July 13.48@13.50; August 13.66@13.68; September 13.34@13.37; October 12.29@12.31; November 11.71@11.74; sales 47,800.

NEW YORK, June 3.—2:43 p. m.—Futures steady at quotations; June 13.26@13.29; July 13.48@13.49; August 13.67@13.68; September 13.34@13.35; October 12.28@12.29; November 11.67@11.68; December 11.54@11.55; January 11.54@11.58; sales 73,200.

NEW YORK, June 3.—3:22 p. m.—Futures barely steady; June 13.19@13.21; July 13.41@13.42; August 13.60@13.6 ; September 13.29@13.30; October 12.22@12. 4; November 11.66@11.68; December 11.52@11.54; January 11.54@11.56; sales 97,000; net receipts 6,602; exports to Great Britain 6,847; to France none; to continent 728; to channel ports none; stock 254,564.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Noon—Cotton firmer; sales 296 bales; middling uplands 13⅛; middling Orleans 13¼; futures firmer.

June	13.07	August	13.48
July	13.28	September	13.16

NEW YORK, June 3—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 266 bales; middling uplands 13¼; middling Orleans 13⅜; exports to Great Britain 467 bales; net receipts to-day none; gross 1,676; futures closed barely steady; sales 97,000.

June	13.14@13.21	October	12.22@12.24
July	13.41@13.42	November	11.66@11.68
August	13.60@13.61	December	11.52@11.54
September	13.29@13.30	January	11.50@11.56
Consolidated net receipts			2,044

GALVESTON, June 3.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 137 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 5,329; exports coastwise 206.

NORFOLK, June 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 225 bales; gross —; sales 30; stock 6,247; exports coastwise 290.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅛; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12⅛; net receipts none; gross none; sales 25 bales; stock 1,999; exports coastwise 15.

BOSTON, June 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅛; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12⅝; net receipts 1,129 bales; gross 2,803; sales none; stock 5,710; exports to Great Britain 467.

WILMINGTON, June 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 9 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 388.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅜; low middlings 13; good ordinary 12⅝; net receipts none; gross 438 bales; sales 141; to spinners 123; stock 10,434.

SAVANNAH, June 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 156 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 2,826.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 106 bales; gross 237; sales 700; stock 50,478.

MOBILE, June 3.—Cotton, nothing doing; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 22 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 3,109; exports coastwise 7.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 28 bales; gross 771; sales none; stock 13,600.

AUGUSTA, June 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 12¼; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 12; net receipts 51 bales; sales —; shipments 73.

CHARLESTON, June 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 60 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 1,451.

PROVISION, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 3, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Flour—Market is steady; supply light; no changes: superfine $4.50; extra $5.00; family $5.75@$6; extrafamily $6.70@$6.75; fancy $6.75@$7.00. Wheat—Western market is steady with no variations for July and August. Our market is carrying a light stock at present. In the course of a few weeks Georgia raised wheat will begin to make its way into our market, but prices for Georgia wheat is never so good as the western, as it is generally inferior in size and quality, and millers cannot use it to such good advantage. Our market to-day is quoted steady. Choice $1.30; prime $1.10@1.20. Corn—The stock of corn in Atlanta is rapidly decreasing, as the shipments from this point are from 5 to 10 cars daily. The country supply is not so good as was at first anticipated, and to convince the public of this fact we will simply state that the sales from January 1 to date are considerably larger than for the same period last year. Tennessee and Kentucky hitherto furnished Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas with corn to October 1. But for the last sixty days their supplies have so materially lessened that we are compelled to seek other quarters for relief. Illinois and Indiana are now supplying the deficiency. The western market is firm. Our market is firm at 70c. Oats—Market supply is small and demand very good at 55c. Buckwheat Flour—Dull: $5.00@$6.00. Meal Good water meal is in demand at 70c. Grits—Choice pearl grits $5.00.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Flour firm; Howard Street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.85; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4.00@$5.00; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern steady; western firm and in demand; southern red $1.12@$1.15; amber $1.18@$1.1 ; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.18; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.14@$1.14¼; June $1.11@$1.14¼; July $1.13@$1.13¼; August $1.09¾@$1.10. Corn, southern steady; western firmer; southern white 51; yellow 45½. Oats quiet and steady; southern 39@40; western white 35@36; western mixed 33@35; Pennsylvania 35@36. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Flour dull; lower grades declined; double extra fall $4.40@4.60; treble extra do. $4.75@$4.90; family $5.15@$5.40; choice to fancy $5.50@$6.00. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.13¼ cash; $1.12½ June; $1.02⅛@$1.03¼; closing at $1.03⅛ July; $1.00@1.01, closing at $1.01 August; $1.01@$1.01½, closing at $1.02½ September; No. 3 do. $1.09¼. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 35¼@35⅝ cash; 35@35⅛ June; 35¼@35⅝ July; 36⅜@36⅝ August; 37⅛@37⅝ September. Oats higher, but declined; No. 2 30½@31 cash; 29½ bid August.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat moderately active and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.02@$1.02½ cash; 99¼ July; 94 August; No. 3 do. 80; rejected 60@61. Corn active, firm and higher; 35¼ cash and bid June; 36⅜ July; 37⅝ August. Oats active, firm and higher; 30½ cash; 30@31 July; 29¼ August. At the close wheat was in good demand and a shade higher; $1.02¼@$1.02½ June; 99¼ bid July. Corn firmer and 1½c higher. Oats easier and 1½c lower.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Flour heavy and without decided change; southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $1.75@$5.60; good to choice do. $5.65@$6.75. Wheat, winter ½@1c better; ungraded winter red $1.10@$1.15; No. 3 do. $1.11; No. 2 do. $1.15¼@$1.16¼; No. 1 do. $1.16. Corn a shade firmer; ungraded 41@44; No. 3 40. Oats scarcely so strong; No. 3 white 37; No. 2 do. 35½@36.

LOUISVILLE, June 3—Flour steady; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $4.00@$4.25; A No. 1 $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber inferior to choice $1.05@$1.10. Corn firm; demand fair; white 44; mixed 40. Oats quiet and steady; white 35; mixed 33.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Flour firm; family $5.10@$5.60. Wheat firmer; red $1.08@$1.11. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 38@38½. Oats dull; mixed 32@35.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Lime—The city is enjoying a fine trade, which will doubtless continue for some months. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50 @ $2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Hay—There is a considerable advance in hay to-day, caused by the restoring of the rates of freight to their original standard and discontinuing the rebating system. In all, it is estimated that it will increase the rates to $26.00 per car. This will have a tendency to enhance the price of grains and provisions. Hay is scarce, and quoted firm at $2.25 for choice Timothy; $1.10@$1.15 for mixed.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Hides—An advance in dry flint may be expected at an early day, as the New York market has advanced. They are in good demand; receipts moderate; no change in quotations. Buyers' prices are quoted: Dry flint 10@10½; dry salt 9@10; wet salted 6@6½.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Paper—But little change is noticed. Business is good and prices steady. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ₩ lb; No 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6¼c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½ ₩ lb; straw 2¾ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn and wheat, new, 6½, 6¾, 7; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Salt—Good supply now in the city, and market steady: Virginia $1.40; Liverpool reground and in white seamless sacks $1.0 ; in burlap 95c.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Plastering Hair—There is an active demand for hair; Georgia 20@25 ₩ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Leather—Market firm and sales continue good. The market is well stocked; hemlock sole G. D. 17@20c; good white oak sole 32@35; Georgia upper 30@ 35; harness leather 28@3 .

ATLANTA, June 3.—Wool—There is no change in wool. The market is quite firm at the quoted figures; washed 28@30c; unwashed 20@25; burry 15c.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Wool in fair trade; quiet but strong; domestic fleece 28@40; pulled 18@38; unwashed 9@30; Texas 10@28.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Rosin dull at $1.30@$1.35 for common to good strained. Turpentine weak at 26½.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Tallow—There is but little sale here for tallow; no demand for it; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Bagging—Prices not established.

ATANTA, June 3.—Iron Ties—None offering.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Bulk meats—The western market is a little lower to-day, July and August showing a decline of 5 to 7 points. The local market is steady and unchanged; clear rib sides 5¼; clear sides 6. Mess pork for July contracts, after a few small fluctuations, closed at opening figures. August closed yesterday at $9.82½, and opened this morning at a loss of 5 points. The decline continued, and the closing quotations show a loss of 7 points. Bacon—Not much sale; sugar-cured canvassed beef 14c; clear sides 6½; shoulders sell readily at 5; bright small sides are also in good demand; hams, if sound, 7½ can be easily realized; sugar-cured hams 9½@10; sugar-cured shoulders 6; sugar-cured beef 14. Lard—breakfast bacon 8; sugar-cured beef 14. Lard—The market is very well supplied, and prices are steady. Our quotations will admit of no changes; prime 7½@8; cans 8@8½; 20 lb pails 8¾@9. Wheat Bran—There is a very good demand for bran, and sells readily at $1.10.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Pork dull, weak and lower and unsettled; $9.50 cash; $9.60@$9.62½ July; $9.70@$9.72½ August. Lard dull, weak and lower; 6 cash; 6.07½@6.10 July; 6.17½ August. Bulk Meats in good demand but lower; shoulders 3.55; short ribs 4.62½; short clear 4.80. At the close provisions were steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Pork firm at $10.00. Lard dull, and lower to sell; current make 5.95 bid. Bulk Meats dull; shoulders 3.50; short ribs 4.50@4.60, closing at inside prices, for cash; sales at 4.65, closing at 4.62½ bid, seller July; short 4.70. Bacon easier; shoulders 4⅛; clear ribs 5.10; clear sides 5⅜.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—Pork quiet and steady at $10.00@$10.25. Lard quiet; choice leaf, in tierces 7½; do keg 8½. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4⅛; clear ribs 5⅛@5.20; clear sides 5⅜@5½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 3⅝@3¾; clear ribs 4⅞; clear sides 5⅛. Sugar-cured Hams 9@10.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Pork a shade easier and dull; closing firm; old mess spot $9.00@$9.25—latter for choice; new mess spot $10.00@$10.12½. Middles quiet; long clear quoted at 4.95; short clear 5.05. Lard dull and easier; closing firm; prime steam spot 6.22½@6¼.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Pork inactive and lower; jobbing at $9.80@$9.90. Lard dull; 6@6.05 bid. Bulk Meats nominally lower. Bacon inactive and lower; clear rib 5.10@5.15 cash; 5.07½ June; 5.40 August; clear sides 5.37½@5.40.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, mess $10.75. Bulk Meats, loose, shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4¾; packed shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 5⅛. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6; hams 9½@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7@8.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Hogs active and firm on light and quiet on heavy; common $2.50@$3.20; light $3.25@$3.50; packing $3.35@$3.55; butchers $4.55@$4.65; receipts 2,315; shipments 385.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Business in the hardware line is dull to-day, and no changes occur. Axes $8.50@$9.00. Anvils 10@12½ ₩ lb. Bellows $9.00@$20.00. Vice, S. B., 12½c ₩ lb. Blacksmith hammers 12½c ₩ lb. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5.50. Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65. Grain cradles $28.00@$36.00 per dozen, owing to number of fingers

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Coffee—Market quiet; business has fallen off somewhat, though prices are unchanged. Old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 17@18½. Sugar—The market is firm; granulated 9¾; standard A 9; white extra C 8¾; extra C 8½; yellow 7½@8½. The stock of New Orleans sugar is light, refined being preferred on account of being dryer; New Orleans 7½@9¼. Molasses—Black strap 23@24 in barrels; 21@22 in hhds; Cuba 30@35. Syrup—Is in very good demand. Refined syrup is working its way into popularity, and sales are somewhat increasing. Our prices are unchanged. Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c; New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; re boiled 45@50c; refined 40@50. Tea—The demand for teas is very fair; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 36@75; English breakfast 30@35. Spices—No changes. Pepper is in fair demand at 17c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50. African ginger 12 @15; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00@$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—There is no changes in the cracker market; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00 @ $7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—In good demand at the following prices: good 7½c; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Coffee firm with a fair business; Rio 11¾. Sugar quiet; unaltered centrifugal 7⅝@7 3-16; fair to good refining quoted at 6 5-16@6 7-16; prime 6½@6⅝; refined steady and quiet. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice fairly active and steady.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Sugar steady; hards 9@9½; white 8⅛@8¾; New Orleans 6½@7¼.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 11@16. Sugar steady; A soft 8⅛@8¼.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Eggs—Are very scarce and prices have advanced; 11c is now asked. Eggs are a ready sale, and are taken on arrival at figures quoted. Butter—Receipts heavy, and market stocked; choice yellow Tennessee butter sells readily at 16@17c; medium 12½@15c; white rancid or mixed 8@10. No demand here for northern or western butter. Poultry—In active demand. The receipts are somewhat heavier to-day. Good prices are realized for spring chickens. Demand for hens very good at 1 c. Ducks and other fowls are a slow sale. Feathers—choice 47½; prime 40; demand moderate. Dried Fruit—Is scarce, and but little being offered, but choice fruit could find buyers here at fair figures. Peas—The market contains but a limited supply, which are held at $1.00. Potatoes—Wholesale market is bare. Demand for both old and new is active, and lots could find a quick sale for a few days. New potatoes are now being brought from the surrounding counties in small quantities. New potatoes have advanced to $3.50@$4.00. Our market contains but a limited supply of sweet potatoes, which are now offered at $1.00. Onions—None offering. Cabbage—Receipts light with fair demand; Mobile, sound, $4.00@$4.75; Florida cabbage $1.75@$1.00 per barrel. Cucumbers—Light demand at 75c@$1.00. Beans—Round and wax in good demand at $1.25@$1.50; no sale for flat. The demand for squashes is only moderate; $1.00@$1.25 is asked. Beets have no sale. Cheese—Summer cream 9c; supply is small; demand fair. Beeswax 21.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Butter quiet; prime to choice western packed 13@15. Eggs firm at 12½@13.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Butter steady and unchanged.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Market is steady; and sales moderate. Much business is not looked for at present. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium dium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.00; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50, gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and Georgia brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$5.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$5.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Whisky steady and unchanged at $1.03.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Whisky firm; $1.06 bid $1.06½ asked.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Whisky active and firm at $1.01.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—Whisky steady at $1.01

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Whisky steady at $1.03.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Whisky dull at $1.06.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Local trade is comparatively dull, and but little doing. Stiff prices still prevail, and there is every probability of a general advance in prices soon. Our table admits of no changes to-day.

Prints	5, 5½@ 6
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " " "	6
4-4 " sheeting "	7
⅞ " drills "	7½
¾ bleached	4½@ 5
⅞ "	7½@ 9
4-4 "	8½@12
6-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8
8-oz. " "	8¾@ 9
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8¼@ 9
Cambrics, sharp	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	6 @10
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	85@90c

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, June 3.—The market is steady, with no quotable changes. White lead is active, and sales are good. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6½@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70c@$1.40; blue mass 50@60c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 40@60; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 6@7½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@50; shellac 35@45.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Apples—Are very scarce and in active demand at $5.00@$5.50 for good sound russets. No other kind on the market. Oranges—Messina is in light demand at $5.00. Market supply is moderate. Lemons—Receipts are rather small; demand good; quoted at $4.00@$4.25. Bananas—Are in good request, but stock is light; none scarcely in the city, except a few at retail; good lots would sell readily from $2.00 down, according to size and condition of bunches. Pineapples—There are a few to be found here, but demand is only moderate; $2.00 per dozen is asked. Cocoanuts—Are in very fair demand at $1.00@$5.00. Raisins—$2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants 7½@8. Citron—20@21c. Figs—13@14c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—7½@10c. Brazils—7½@8. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 5½@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ₩ bushel.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, June 3.—Sales are good and much activity is noticed. No changes to-day. Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Landon 52c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, June 3.—No changes have appeared to-day. May apples, cherries and all early fruit is in demand and commands a ready sale. Eggs are up a little, and are rather scarce. Peaches 25c doz. Potatoes—Sweet 30@35c per peck; Irish new 10c quart; Beets 10c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas, green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@30c per dozen; strawberries 25c per quart. Poultry—Spring chickens 20, 25c. Eggs 12½@15c. per doz.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, ETC.

JOHN RYAN

Will offer This Day and following Days,

75 PIECES

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS!

— THE —

GREATEST BARGAINS

EVER BROUGHT TO ATLANTA.

150 pieces Dress Goods, 5, 6¼, 10 and 12½ cents. These goods, early in the season, would cost double the money.
100 pieces Dress Goods 15 to 40 cents. Sold elsewhere for 50 cents.
75 pieces of Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets that will make our competitors in this line say in earnest, They wonder where did Ryan get them. A good Carpet will be sold for 25 cents.
50 pieces of Fancy Matting at half the Cost of Importation.

125 CASES OF GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY

So there is not an article in the Dry Goods line that will not be represented.

45 cases of Novelties

WILL BE OPENED ON THE

CENTER COUNTER,

Running the entire length of the Store, from Whitehall to Broad streets. You will get more for FIVE CENTS than Atlanta has ever witnessed. Several goods will be given away.

Call and See these Goods if it were only for the Fun of It.

SAMPLES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.
000 june4 d1w head 2d 3d or 3d 4th col 3d pg

PATENT MEDICINES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

HOTELS.

NEW YORK BOARD.
FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT MRS. MOORE'S, 101 Waverly Place; overlooking Washington Square and near New York Hotel. Price, $1.00 and $1.50 per day. Reference in Atlanta—Chas. E. Poynton, Sidney Root. 580 may28 d1m

NATIONAL HOTEL,
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS,
0 0 apr23 dtf Proprietor.

PIEDMONT HOUSE,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
L. R. McABOY, Jr., Manager.
Having leased the Piedmont House at Spartanburg, S. C., for a term of years, I propose to keep only a first class house in every respect. I have renovated the house from top to bottom, having carpeted all the rooms and furnished them with clean, new beds. My table will always be supplied with the best that the market affords. I guarantee satisfaction and all I ask of the traveling public is a trial. 331 apr19 d3m

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.
Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY........................PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2.50 and $3.00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY,
LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d3m

LAW CARDS.

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—dly

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 dly

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 370 may17 d1m

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 dly

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
— DEALER IN —
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES.
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
— AND —
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.

WANTED
THE NAMES OF ALL AFFLICTED WITH Cancer, White Swellings, Fistula, Dry Catarrh, Scrofula, Cancer of the Womb and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing. He guarantees a cure or no pay. Call and get a sample bottle free of charge at
R. HARTMAN & CO.,
ay20 d1m 140 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed!

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
during which will take place the
109TH GRAND MONTHLY
AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879,
Under the personal supervision and management of
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and
GEN. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.
Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only.
Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

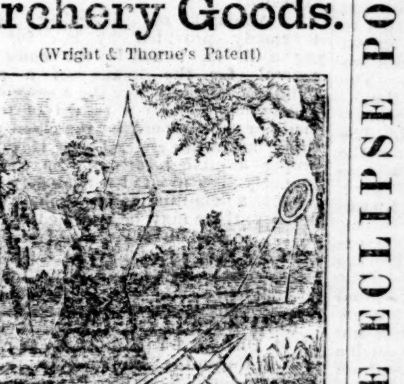
1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commis'ners.
Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Va. }
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
9 may13d&w1w Atlanta, Ga.

GREATEST
Out-Door Recreation of the Age.
NEW AND IMPROVED
Archery Goods.
(Wright & Thorne's Patent)



THE MOST PERFECT
Bows, Arrows, Targets,
Target Stands, Quivers, Belts, etc.,
of BETTER quality, for less MONEY than ever offered before. Mail orders promptly attended to. Send for Catalogue and Price-list.
TERRELL, DIETZ & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Above goods can also be obtained of Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, N. Y.
1 may2 d2m fri sun wed

Atlanta Health Institute.
ELECTRICITY
MOVEMENTS & WATER-CURE.
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician.,
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Manager.
Miss M. B. HORINE, Matron.
DR. ROBERTSON, FORMERLY OF THE Rowland Springs Hygienic Institute, has, because of the inaccessibility of his former location, permanently established his Institute in this city, where easy access, greater facilities, and superior accommodations than have ever before been offered by a Health Institute south, are now extended to invalids from all parts of the country. We confidently claim to have the leading Southern Hygian Home—the only institute South superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians who treat all Acute and Chronic diseases scientifically without a particle of medical drug nostrums in any form, and with success unequaled under any other method of treatment. Special invitations to visit or correspond with us, are extended to persons who are—because of continued dosing and drugging—considered incurable. Certificates of cures from, and references to, some of the most influential citizens of the country furnished on application. Patients in this city or at a distance visited and treated when practicable at their homes. For particulars, call at Atlanta Health Institute, No. 178 W. Peters street, or address
DR. U. O. ROBERTSON,
371 feb19 d6m wed fri sun Atlanta G

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 10, 1879.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Georgia, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.

Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

D. M. KEY,
396 may13 d1aw6w Postmaster-General.

MONEY TO LOAN,
The United States Home and Dower Association,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Incorporated 1871. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Paid Capital, - - - - 400,000
Receives deposits for accumulations, issues certificates of deposit for annuity and dowry, grants long-term loans on city, town, farm and church property, at from eight to six per cent. per annum.
Office Gulf Department, Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager.
38 may4—dtf wed fri sun&wtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

{Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.} IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.
[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 2424.
120 may8 d2m

NOTICE---LIQUOR DEALERS.

ALL COUNTY LICENSE OF DRUGGISTS, Grocers and others to sell Spirituous Liquors by the quart, both within and outside of the corporate limits of Atlanta, expires to-day, June 1st, also all license to sell by the drink outside the corporate limits. Dealers will take notice and take out license. Atlanta, June 1st, 1879.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
664 june1 d3t&w1t Ordinary Fulton Co.

Virginia Military Institute,
LEXINGTON, VA.
THOSE WISHING TO ENTER AS CADETS in this well known State Institution should apply without delay. Full discipline and instruction provided for during the summer months.
FRANCIS H. SMITH.
677 june1 d6 sun wed fri

SEEDS, HARVEST MACHINERY, ETC.

HARVESTING MACHINERY

IF YOU WANT A SEPARATOR, THRESHER, FAN MILL, GRAIN CRADLE, STEAM ENGINE, Taylor's, Traction or Self-Propelling, or any other Harvesting Machinery, call on or send for Circular to

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
600 may18 dtf 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.

Refrigerators, Water Coolers, and Ice-Cream Freezers

FOR EVERYBODY.

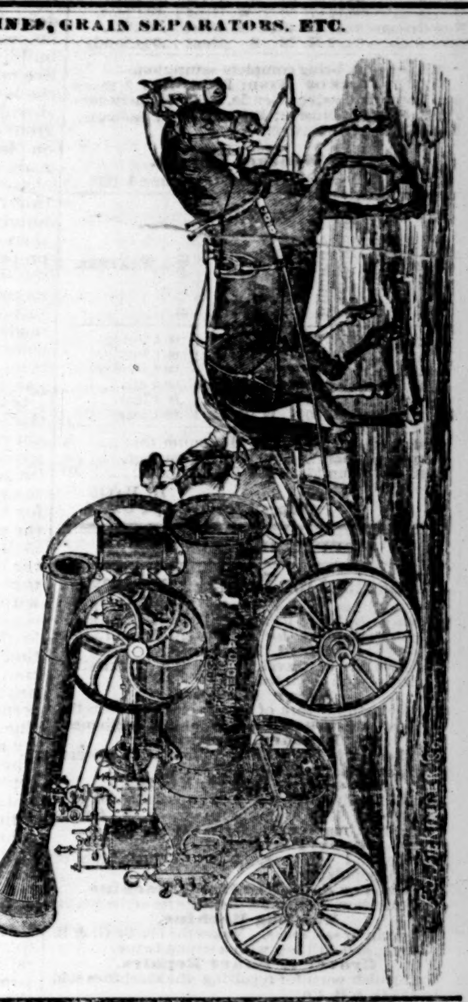
WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE furnishing Goods, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Grates, Lawn Setters, Flower Stands and Vases; Ice-cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Ice-Boxes, Gas Chandeliers, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Bath Tubs, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters Supplies, Tinners' Trimmings and Findings, in fact, anything you want in our line. Our stock must be seen to be appreciated, so come and see us as we are fully determined to keep the

Largest and Best Selected Stock in the State and at Bottom Prices.

Thanking a generous public for their Liberal Patronage and Respectfully ask a continuance of the same. 36 and 38 Peachtree street, ATLANTA, GA.
Agents for Knowles Steam Pump.
12 apr13 2m HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

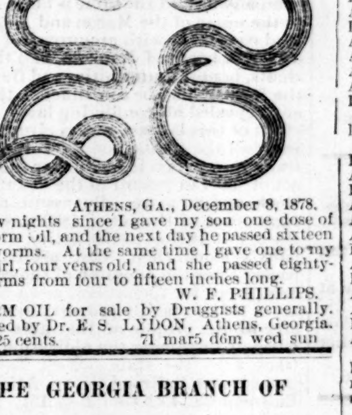
PORTABLE ENGINES, GRAIN SEPARATORS, ETC.

THE ECLIPSE PORTABLE ENGINE
— AND —
The Geiser Self-Regulating Grain Separator,
ARE GUARANTEED
To do more Effective Service in a Wheat Field than any other Outfit in America.
THOMAS CAMP,
Covington, Georgia, General Agent.
314 jan19 d6m mar26 w6m



WORM OIL.

SMITH'S WORM OIL!



ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.
A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS.
WORM OIL for sale by Druggists generally. Prepared by Dr. E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price, 25 cents. 71 mar5 d6m wed sun

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF

The National Bell Telephone Co



Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, of course, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour, 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $36.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.
JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent.
J O. JEFFRIES, Manager. may2 dtf

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA A

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.
SAVANNAH, GA., May 17, 1879.
On and after SUNDAY, May 17, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 15 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 55 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

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203 apr12 dly sat tues thur

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at —; in New York at 13¾; in Atlanta at 11½.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, slight changes in pressure, variable winds, cooler cloudy or partly cloudy weather and l'ght local rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, June 3, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.06	61	50	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.01	74	35	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	30.14	67	50	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.15	72	58	N.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.16	74	55	N.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.04	78	65	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	66	59	N.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Montgom'ry	30.12	67	50	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.11	71	49	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.02	77	73	S.	Gent	.03	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.02	58	76	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.00	69	39	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.96	72	34	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.96	70	32	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.05	63	46	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.06	61	50	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.019	Maximum ther	.73
Mean daily ther	64.00	Minimum ther	.58
Mean daily humid.	52.00	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

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In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

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For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

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We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

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56 sep5 1878—d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Ridge's Food for Infants—Woolrich & Co.
Send in your orders—A. E. Sholes & Co.
Notice—J. M. Wilson.
Attention, Merchant Tailors—David Bailey.
Citation—W. H. Nesbit.
Special Bill—Julius L. Brown.
Special Bill—James M. Ormes.
Greatest Bargains in Dry Goods—John Ryan.
Funeral notice of Rev. O. Rockwell.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Attention, Central Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F.

You are hereby ordered to assemble at your Lodge room this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother P. G., O. A. Rockwell.

june4 1t A. L. KONTZ, Rec. Sec'y.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 4, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—One of the belles of Marietta is engaged to an Episcopal minister.

—Every man who has decision of character will have enemies.

—Make up your minds now where you will spend the summer.

—Atlanta is not only a healthy but a good summer resort.

—White linen pants are not exactly the thing to go to a picnic in.

—George Johnson's red hat is a real curiosity.

—An Atlanta newsboy can tell a counterfeit nickel at a glance.

—An excursion train will reach this city from Montgomery, Ala., on the 17th.

—The rock quarries of Atlanta are having a cracking time.

—Who comes next in the matrimonial line? Don't all speak at once.

—A through passenger train now run from Macon to Montgomery. The schedule went into effect Sunday last.

—There will be the usual number of picnics during the next ten days. The fever has not abated in the least.

—It is a source of a good deal of joy to know that the main sewers of the city are to be extended.

—The Loyd street sewer is receiving fine attention. A number of hands are at work extending it several hundred yards.

—The news-stand at the Kimball sold nearly three thousand copies of THE CONSTITUTION during last month.

—There is no occasion for any man to die of hunger in Atlanta. He can always have a roll upon grass as soon as he gets up.

—Everybody is invited to visit Ponce de Leon at night, roll ten pins and take a swim. The grounds beautifully lighted. Cars run 'till 10:30 p. m.

—Tobacco manufacturers of Virginia are spending thousands of dollars in Atlanta and the vicinity advertising their champion brands by means of handsomely gotten up chromos.

—Messrs. Scoville, Selden & Co., have engaged the Fifth artillery band for every evening during the session of the legislature, and propose to keep the ball rolling every night.

—A horse-trader held the lines over sixteen horses Tuesday morning last as he drove out of Clint Taylor's stable on his way to a neighboring town, where he proposes to put his trotters upon the market for sale.

—A jury trying a case where a man was charged with selling liquor to a drunken man, in the city court a few days ago, returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, but solicit mercy in view of the ambiguous nature of the testimony."

High School Lectures.

The third lecture will be from Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Friday night, on the eye. We believe this is the first time Dr. Calhoun has consented to come before the public in our city. His lecture will be entirely new and of special interest to every person who has an eye. Dr. Calhoun's well known reputation will be sufficient to draw a large audience. He understands his subject thoroughly, and from those who have heard his lecture at other places we learn that it is exceedingly interesting.

The Sewers.

The Loyd-street sewer will be finished in two weeks; Walton branch sewer will commence this week; Simpson street sewer, Collins and Currier streets sewer, and Garnett and Forsyth street sewer will be commenced this week also. Chairman Flynn, of the sewer committee, has ordered the work pushed with unparalleled vigor all along the line.

Cottage Gingerbread.

Take one cup of butter and lard melted together, add one cup New Orleans molasses; stir into this one cup each of sugar and cold water, two large teaspoonfuls ginger, two eggs beaten, and four cups of flour, having in it three large teaspoonfuls Dooley's Yeast Powder. Bake in moderately hot oven.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED MAY 30, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

The following cases, except when noted to the contrary, were argued at the last term and decisions reserved:

The Macon and Augusta Railroad Company vs. The State. Illegality, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This case came before the court below on an affidavit of illegality to four tax fi. fas. issued by the comptroller-general of the state against the defendant for its taxes alleged to be due for the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877. The said fi. fas. were dated 20th November, 1877, each for the sum of $10,000 for tax due and for the further sum of $30,000 for penalty, the said tax being assessed by the comptroller general for each year, from the best information he could procure as to the value of the defendant's taxable property. The said fi. fas. were levied on the defendant's depot building and ten acres of land and about five miles of its track in the county of Bibb, the levy having been made by the deputy sheriff of that county. There are several grounds of illegality to the fi. fas. insisted on in the defendant's affidavit, but the main and principal grounds are that, by its charter of 1837, it was only to be taxed thirty-one and one-fourth cents on every hundred dollars worth of its stock, and therefore the act of 1874 taxing its stock or property, as other property of the people of the state is taxed, impairs the obligation of its contract with the state, and is unconstitutional and void, and that the assessment made was not in conformity to the state constitution of 1868 and the act of 1874, but is on the capital stock of two millions at par, instead of upon the value of the property of defendant's company. It was agreed that the Macon and Augusta railroad was not commenced to be built until after the passage of the act of 15th of February, 1854 On 2d of March, 1878, the defendant made returns of the capital stock of its company for the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877 to the comptroller-general, without deducting its indebtedness, which were submitted to the court by the defendant, it being agreed that the court should decide the questions without the intervention of a jury. The counsel for the state demurred to the defendant's affidavit of illegality in connection with the evidence in the record. The court sustained the demurrer so far as the unpaid tax specified in the fi. fas. was concerned. Whereupon the defendant excepted. The court sustained the affidavit of illegality as to the penalty specified in the fi. fias. whereupon the counsel for the state excepted. By the act to incorporate the Milledgeville railroad company, passed the 26th of December, 1837, it was declared "that the stock of the aforesaid company shall be exempt from all taxes, duties and impositions whatever, unless it be such a tax, and no more, as is now imposed on bank stock in this state" By the act of the 18th of February, 1854, entitled an act to amend the charter of the Milledgeville railroad company and to confer certain powers on the same, it is provided "that the stock in said railroad company shall at all times be subject to such tax as the present, or any future legislature may desire to levy on the same." The charter as amended was accepted by the company. This part of the act of 1854 upon the subject of taxing the stock of the company is so clearly repugnant to that part of the act of 1837 relating to the same subject matter that it necessarily repeals that clause of the former act taxing the stock of the company as bank stock was taxed in this state. On the 23d of February, 1866, the general assembly passed an act to change the name of the Milledgeville railroad company, and for other purposes, by which it was enacted, "that the name of the Milledgeville railroad company be and the same is hereby changed to the name of the Macon and Augusta railroad company, with appproval of its president and board of directors, and that all the rights, honors, immunities and franchises of the former shall be continued to the latter," and repealed all conflicting laws. The legal effect of this last act was to give to the company all the rights, honors, immunities and franchises which it had under the amended act of 1854 in regard to the taxation of its stock, and no more. But assuming that the legal effect of the act of 1866 was to revive the act of 1837 as to the taxing of the company's stock, then, that act having been passed after the adoption of the code, it was competent for the general assembly, by the act of 1874, to tax its property as other property of the people of the state was taxed, without impairing the obligation of its contract with the state.—West End and Atlanta Street Railroad Co. vs. Atlanta Street Railroad Co., 49th Geo Rep. 151. There is no evidence in the record going to show whether the comptroller general assessed the tax which the executions issued, upon the capital stock of the company, or upon the value of its property, and therefore it is impossible for us to say upon what information the comptroller general assessed the tax. The defendant it will be noticed, made no return of its property for taxation until after the executions were issued against it in November 1877, but was in default, and therefore the comptroller general assessed the tax from the best i formation he could procure, and issued the executions for the amount assessed for each year, together with the penalty as provided by the 876 878 and 881 sections of the code and the second section of the act of 1877.

The result, therefore, is on the facts of the case as disclosed in the record, that if the proper remedy of the defendant had been by an affidavit if illegallity the same should have been overruled. Inasmuch, however, as the defendant made no return of its property as required by the act of 1874, prior to the issuing of the executions against it, it was not entitled to the statutory remedy as provided by that act, and, therefore, the judgment of the court below is reversed, with directions that the defendants' affidavit of illegality be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

In my individual judgment, this case is distinguishable from that of The State vs. The Southwestern Railroad Co.: in that case the defendant had made a return of its taxable property as required by the act of 1874, and so had the Central railroad and banking company.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed with directions as hereinbefore indicated.

Hook & Webb, for plaintiff in error.
R. N. Ely, attorney-general; R. Toombs; D. M. DuBose, for the state.

The State vs. The Rome railroad company. Illegality, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. An act incorporating a railroad company need not express in its title any of the powers, rights, privileges or immunities, which the charter is intended to confer. The charter of a private corporation is a contract as between the state and the corporation; and the stipulations, terms and conditions of a contract are to be looked for in the body of the instrument, not in the title or caption.

2. According to the construction placed by this court, in 14 Ga., 275, on the charter of the Rome railroad company, taxation by the state on the capital stock of that company is limited to the rate imposed on bank stock at the date of the chater, which rate (see Cobb's dig. 1062, 1063), was thirty-one and a quarter cents upon each hundred dollars of the amount of capital stock paid in. This construction is adhered to.

3. The correct mode of taking the property of said company under existing laws, is to estimate the whole property at its true value; upon so much of this value as equals the amount of capital stock ctually paid in, assess at the charter limit (thirty-one and a quarter cents on every hundred dollars) and upon the balance of such value, if any, assess at the general rate. Whenever the charter limit exceeds the general rate, the latter should be levied upon the whole value, the limit of the charter being then immaterial.

Judgment reversed with direction.
R. N. Ely, attorney-general; R. Toombs, for the plaintiff in error.
McCay & Trippe; Henry Hillyer, for defendant.

Kelsey vs. The State. Rape, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

Where the evidence is conclusive that the carnal knowledge was realized, and the only possible question is concerning the force and the consent, a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of an assault with intent to rape is contrary to law. It is expressly inhibited by section 4674 of the code.

Judgment reversed.
Joseph H. Smith; F. A. Kirby; F. L. Haralson, for plaintiff in error.
B. H. Hill, Jr., solicitor general, for the state.

Phinizy & Co. vs. Clark. Equity, from Newton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. As an absolute deed, though made as security for a debt, passes title, a judgment subsequently rendered against the grantor has no lien upon the land that can be enforced by levy and sale until the title has become reversed by redemption.

2. If, however, the conveyance is fraudulent, it will pass no title as against creditors.

3. The recording or not recording of the deed is irrelevant, except upon the question of fraud.

Judgment reversed.
J. J. Floyd, for plaintiff in error.
Clark & Pace, for defendant.

The State vs. The Georgia Railroad Company. Illegality, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

The prior judgment adjudicating this same fi. fa. to be illegal, except as to a certain sum, is conclusive between the parties, so far as the present litigation is concerned. Whether it would bar a correct assessment of the taxes for 1874, and the enforcement of a fi. fa. based on such assessment has not been considered.

Judgment affirmed.
R. N. Ely, attorney general; R. Toombs; D. M. DuBose, for plaintiff in error.
J. B. Cumming; McCay & Trippe; Henry Hillyer, for defendant.

The State vs. The Georgia railroad and banking company. The Georgia railroad and banking company vs The State. Illegality, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. That the limit on the taxing power of the state over the Georgia railroad and banking company is not expressed or indicated in the title of the act of incorporation does not render that provision of the charter unconstitutional. See the State vs. the Rome railroad company, just decided.

2. The limit on the taxing power extends to all the capital of said company, except so much thereof as was issued under the amendment of 1868 authorizing the Clayton branch. 54 Ga. 423. The correct mode of taxing the company's property under existing laws is to estimate all its property at its true value, just as if it belonged to a natural person, and upon so much of this value as equals the amount of the whole capital stock other than that issued for the Clayton branch, assess at the charter rate, (that is, at such percenta e as will yield a revenue to the state equal to one half of one per cent. on the net annual proceeds of all the company's investments); and upon the balance of such value, if any, assess at the general rate. If, however, the charter rate thus arrived at should exceed the general rate, then assess at the latter upon the whole value, as in no case is the general rate, that is, the rate ad valorem imposed upon property generally, to be exceeded.

3. Affidavit of illegality is not a remedy provided by law for resisting a fi. fa. issued by the comptroller-general for the taxes of a railroad company, except where the assessment and fi fa are based upon a return of property made by the company for the given year. If the comptroller general, for lack of the proper annual return of the coampny's property, has proceeded against the company as a defaulter, assessing both tax and penalty, there may be a remedy in equity by injunction, but the remedy at law provided by the act of 1874, as modified and continued in force by subsequent acts, does not apply.

Judgment reversed, with direction.
R. N. Ely, attorney-general; R. Toombs; D. M. DuBose, for plaintiff in error.
J. B. Cumming; McCay & Trippe; Henry Hillyer, for defendant.

Beavers vs. Camp et al. Debt, from Campbell.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. In an action of debt, commenced in 1875, on the bond of an administrator with the will annexed, appointed in 1860, brought by the ordinary for the use of a pecuniary legatee, the declaration alleged that the legatee was an infant until the 25th of September, 1871, that he had a guardian who was appointed in 1860, at the same time the administrator with the will annexed was appointed, that the guardian was ever ready and willing to receive the legacy, that the said administrator refused, failed and neglected to pay it, and that he had had sufficient time to have wound up the testator's estate and to have paid over the legacy by the second of April, 1861. Held, That under these allegations the action was barred by the limitation act of 1869.

2. A further cause of action alleged in the same declaration was, that a like legacy was bequeathed by the same will to a brother of the usee of the plaintiff, who was also a ward of the same guardian, that the said ward died during his minority, leaving the usee of the plaintiff his sole heir at law, that the guardian was ever ready and willing to receive said legacy, but the administrator refused, failed and neglected to pay it, that the administrator had had sufficient time to have wound up the testator's estate and to have paid over the legacy by the second of April, 1861, and that the guardian, since the death of his ward, has expressed unwillingness to collect in the assets, and absolutely refuses to collect this legacy. The guardian, who by law (code, section 1851) is charged with administering his deceased ward's estate, and consequently takes the legal title to the personalty, was not made a party. Held, that as to this cause of action the declaration was properly dismissed on demurrer.

Judgment affirmed.
Lavender Ray, for plaintiff in error.
P. H. Brewster, for defendants.

The State of Georgia vs. The Southwestern railroad company. Illegality, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

No proper return—such as is required by the act of 1874 as a condition precedent to the remedy by affidavit of illegality in Fulton superior court, having been made by the Southwestern railroad company, returning and itemizing the property of said corporation, the remedy by such affidavit is not given to said company and the Superior court of Fulton county had no jurisdiction of the case, and the affidavits should have been dismissed. The complications of this case render a bill in equity the more appropriate remedy, independent of the question of jurisdiction.

Judgment reversed.
R. N. Ely, attorney-general; R. Toombs; D. M. DuBose, for plaintiff in error.
A. R. Lawton; Lyon & Gresham, for defendant.

Bleckley, J., concurred.

WARNER, C. J., dissenting.

This case came before the court below on affidavits of illegality to two tax fi. fas. which had been issued by the comptroller-general of the state against the Southwestern railroad company, one for the sum of $26,642 as its tax for the year 1876, and for the further sum of $79,926 as penalty, which fi. fa. was issued and dated the 3d day of December, 1877. The other fi. fa. was issued and dated on the same day for the sum of $28,203 for its tax for the year 1877, and for the further sum of $84,609 as penalty, both of which were levied on the property of the defendant. By consent the two cases were tried together and submitted to the court for trial without the intervention of a jury. It was also agreed that the evidence contained in the record should be read and considered by the court in connection with the defendant's affidavits of illegality, to which the counsel for the state demurred, which demurrer the court overruled as a whole as stated in the record; whereupon the counsel for the state excepted. The court also decided that the defendant was liable to pay the tax assessed on its branch roads from Cuthbert to Eufaula, and from Albany to Arlington, and for that part of its Western railroad of Alabama located in this state, the sum of $2,000 for each of the years 1876 and 1877, whereupon the defendant excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record, that the defendant returned its property for taxation as required by the act of 1874, for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, and that the assessment of the taxes on which the tax fi. fas., were based, was made by the comptroller-general for the years 1876 and 1877, in the month of December, 1877. The defendants proved by W. L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, that the taxes were duly given in for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, both at the gross and net, and on the value of their property, as required by the tax act of those years, and paid the taxes of one-half (½) of one per cent per annum, he, as comptroller-general, sending them printed forms on which to make their said annual returns; that, for the year 1877, and after the decision of the supreme court of the United States was made, he only sent those roads printed forms applicable to taxes on their income, and they made for that year, a return on such blank forms of the amount of gross receipts and net income, which was received without objection or protest, and the taxes returned were duly paid. That after these were so made and accepted, and the taxes paid, he, as comptroller-general, without notice to those railroad companies, or either, and without calling on them for any further or other return, issued these executions, based solely on the returns made by these roads of the value of their property in 1874, under the act of that year. Neither of said roads have paid any taxes on their property for the years for which these fi. fas. were issued, excepting that on their net income.

The defendant in its affidavit of illegality to the tax fi. fas. for the tax assessed against it for the years 1876 and 1877, alleges the several grounds of illegality thereto, one of which is, that said tax was "illegally assessed," that is to say without authority of law, and the issue thus made by the demurrer upon the facts contained in the record was whether the assessment of the tax for either of those years, was made in accordance with the laws of the land, or in violation thereof. The defendant insisting that on the statement of facts contained in the record (which it was agreed the court might consider) that the tax was illegally assessed by the comptroller general, and the state by its demurrer joined issue and insisted that admitting all the facts contained in the record to be true, that the assessment of the tax by the comptroller general was a legal and valid assessment, and demanded the judgment of the court upon that issue thus made by the demurrer, and the question is whether under the law the assessment of the tax for either of the years 1876 or 1877 was a legal and valid assessment? It is insisted that the assessment for the year 1876 is legal and valid, though made in December, 1877, because it was based on the defendants return made in 1876 before the passage of the act of the 22d of February, 1877, and therefore that act has nothing to do with the assessment based on the defendant's return for the year 1876. That act declares that from and after its passage, "whenever corporations, companies, persons, agencies or institutions are required by law to make return of property, or gross receipts, or business, or income, gross, annual, net or any other kind, or any other return to the comptroller-general for taxation, such return shall contain an itemized statement of property, each class or species to be separately named and valued, or an itemized account of gross receipts, or business, or income, as above defined, or other matters required to be returned, and in case of net income only, an itemized account of gross receipts and expenditures to show how the income returned is ascertained, and such return shall be carefully scrutinized by the comptroller-general, and if in his judgment the property embraced therein is returned below its value, he shall assess the value within sixty days thereafter from any information he can obtain; and if he shall find a return of gross r ceipts, or business, or income, as above defined, or other matters required to be returned as aforesaid, below the true amount, or false in any particular, or in any wise contrary to law, he shall correct the same and assess the true amount from the best information at his command within sixty days." If the statute had stopped there, it might be said with some degree of plausibility that it contemplated only such assessments as should be made on returns made after its passage; but the statute does not stop there: it further declares, "And in all cases of assessment, or correction of returns as herein provided the officer or person making such returns shall receive notice, and shall have the privilege within twenty days after such notice, to refer the question of true value or amount, as the case may be, to arbitrators, one chosen by himself, and one chosen by the comptroller-gener l, with power to choose an umpire in case of disagreement, and their award shall be final." It was the assessment of the taxes made by the comptroller-general in December, 1877, after the passage of the act of 22d February, 1877, that was the foundation of the tax fi. fas issued against the defendant, that was the judgment, so to speak, upon which the fi. fas. were based; the return of the defendant of its taxable property for the year 1876, might have remained in the comptroller general's office for an indefinite period of time without any pecuniary detriment to it, but for the assessment made on that return by him in December, 1877. But it may be said that although the assessment of the tax was not made until December, 1877, it was made under the old law, and the act of the 22d of February, 1877, did not apply to it. The reply is that up to December, 1877, the returns of the defendant and the payment of its taxes thereon had been received and accepted by the comptroller-general, without objection or protest, or any alleged default on its part, and the words of that act are broad enough to include that assessment, and that all assessments made by the comptroller-general on the returns of corporations, or the correction thereof made by him after its passage, was to be made in pursuance of that act, whether the return had been made before or after its passage. The assessment of the additional tax claimed, by the comptroller general in December, 1877, is, in view of the facts of this case, not only within the letter of the act of 1877, but within the reason and spirit of it. The general assembly intended to establish a new rule for the assessment of taxes, made after the passage of that act, on the returns of corporations, than that which existed under the old law, and may well have supposed that there might be returns of corporations upon which the comptroller-general had made no correction or assessment, as in the case now before us, and therefore declared, that in "all cases of assessment, or of correction of returns as herein provided, the officer or person making such returns shall receive notice," etc. The evil which existed under the old law was that when incorporated companies made their returns to the comptroller-general he had no authority to correct the same, and assess the true value of the property, etc., as is now provided by the act of 1877, and that act was intended to remedy that evil, and also to repeal that odious feature in the old law which allowed an assessment to be made by the comptroller general for the additional tax claimed and execution to issue therefor without any notice whatever to the company. The evidence in the record in this case discloses the fact that the defendant returned its property for taxation for the year 1876, and paid thereon one-half of one per cent. on the annual income thereof, that for the year 1877, after the decision of the supreme court of the United States in its favor, it returned the amount of its gross receipts and net income, and paid thereon one-half of one per cent., which returns and payments, were both received by the comptroller general without objection or protest or any alleged default on its part, and that after these returns were so made, and accepted by him, and the taxes aforesaid paid, the comptroller-general, without notice to the defendant, and without calling upon it for any further, or other return, or payment, on the 3d day of December, 1877, proceeded to assess against it the respective amounts for which the tax executions were issued as set forth in the record, and this assessment of tax, including the penaly of $164,535, so made in December, 1877, against the defendant, when its returns for the years 1876 and 1877 had been received, and the taxes paid as aforesaid, without protest or objection, or notice of any default, is claimed to be a legal and vaiid assessment under the old law so far as the assessment of the tax for the year 1876 is concerned, notwithstanding the old law was repealed by the act of 1877 as to assessments of tax made after its passage in this class of cases, if any such old law ever existed applicable to the state of facts disclosed in this record. The difficulty in the way of proceeding under the old law is, that the defendants returns, and payments of taxes had been received and accepted by the proper officer of the state without objection or notice of any default, and before that officer could issue an execution against the defendant for the additional taxes claimed, and penalty, an assessment therefor had to be made, and as that assessment was not made on the defendant's returns for 1876, nor for 1877, until after the passage of the act of 1877, therefore the assessment necessarily had to be made according to the provisions of that act, if ind ed the old law had provided for such an assesement on the statement of facts contained in the record.

A pertinent inquiry presents itself here: what old law is it and where is it to be found, that authorizes the comptroller-general of the state, after he had received the defendant's returns for the years 1876 and 1877, without objection or protest, and had received its tax thereon for those years of one-half of one per cent on its annual increase, without any alleged default on its part, to assess an additional tax on its property in December, 1877, without any notice, for the purpose of taxing its property as the other property of the people of the state was taxed under the act of 1874? Are the people of the state taxed one-half of one per cent on the annual income of their property returned, and after the payment thereof to the state's officer without objection or protest then liable to have their property assessed at its value for taxation in addition thereto without notice? If the defendant had failed to make any return, or its returns had been objected to by the comptroller-general for the years in which the same were made, and at the time of making the same, then it would have presented a different question, but there was no alleged default and no attempt to correct the defendant's returns, and assess the additional tax and penalty claimed, until December, 1877, after the passage of the act of that year. Was the assessment of the tax and penalty by the comptroller-general in this case in December, 1877, and issuing the executions therefor after it had made its returns without objection or protest and paid one-half of one per cent on its annual income to the state, and without any notice, taxing the defendant on its property, as the other property of the people of the state was taxed according to the provisions of the act of 1874? It should be remembered that the comptroller-general never assessed any tax on the defendant's returns as required by the act of 1874 until December, 1877. The tax of one-half of one per cent. on the annual income of the defendant's property for the years 1876 and 1877, which was received by the comptroller general for those two years, could not have been received by him as a condition precedent to the right of the defendant to contest the payment of the assessment of the tax made by him in December, 1877, as contemplated by the tax act of 1874, for the simple reason that the defendant had nothing to contest in relation to its returns, or the payment of its taxes for those two years up to that time, the same having been received by the comptroller-general without objection, or protest. There was no ground for any contest, nothing to contest about, no alleged default until the assessment of the additional tax claimed in December, 1877, was made and the penalty of $164,535 for its then alleged default was demanded, for which the executions were issued. It is extremely difficult to perceive why that assessment of the additional tax claimed, should not be considered as having been made under the act of Feb. 22d, 1877, and be controlled by it, inasmuch as no tax had had been assessed on the returns of the defendants by the comptroller-general, as required by the act of 1874, until after the passage of the act of 1877.

The 876 section of the code provides that when corporations shall fail to return the taxable property, or pay annually the taxes for which they are liable, the comptroller-general shall issue an execution against them for the amount of taxes due according to law. The comptroller general, it will be seen, is only authorized by this section to issue executions against defaulting corporations for the amount of taxes for which they are liable according to law. The act of 1874 taxes the property of railroad companies as other property of the people of the state is taxed, and upon failure to return their property and pay the tax assessed thereon by the comptroller general, as other property of the people of the state is taxed, the comptroller-general is authorized to enforce the collection of the same in the manner provided by law for the enforcement of taxes against other incorporated companies—see the 876th section of the code above cited Thus it will be seen that the comptroller-general was only authorized to assess such a tax against the defendant on its returns for 1876 and 1877, as it was liable for according to law—that is to say, such a tax on its property as other property of the people of the state is taxed. The question recurs, are the people of this state taxed one-half of one per cent on the annual income of their property, and after payment thereof then liable to have that same property assessed at its value for taxation i addition thereto without notice; that is the sort of a tax which has been assessed against the defendant by the comptroller-general in this case in December, 1877, with the penalty added thereto. If such an assessment as that, including the enalty of $163 535, could have been legally made by the comptroller-general under any old law, in view of the facts in this case, then upon principle, without the aid of the act of 1877, the defendant should have had notice of the assessment of the additional tax demanded, that it might have avoided the penalty for its then first alleged default; and such is the requirement of that act. Inasmuch, therefore, as the defendant's returns of its taxable property for the years 1876 and 1877 were made to the comptroller general in the manner as required by him for those years, and such returns so made having been received without any protest or objection, and the tax of one-half of one per cent. on its net annual income having been paid by it in cash for those years to the comptroller-general, and the same having been accepted by him as its tax due to the state for those two years without any protest or objection, or alleged default, and as there was no notice given to the defendant on its part, either in making its returns, or in the payment of its taxes for these two years up to the time the assessment was made in December, 1877, that assessment of the additional tax in both cases including the penalty of $161,535 for its then first alleged default without any notice to the defendant as required by the act of 22d February 1877, (the assessment in both cases having been made after the passage of that act) was illegal, and the two executions based thereon, were illegal, for the reasons herein before stated, and there was no error in overruling the demurrer as a whole on the statement of facts contained in the record. I am therefore of the opinion that the judgment of the court below overruling the demurrer should be affirmed and that so much of the judgment of the court as decided that the defendant was liable to pay the tax so illegally assessed of $2,000 for each year on its branch roads from Cuthbert to Eufaula, and from Albany to Arlington, and for that part of the Western railroad of Alabama located in this state, should be reversed.

HYMENEAL NEWS.

The Marriage of Mr. T. W. Baxter, of Cartersville, to Miss Bessie Fitzsimons, of Atlanta.

The Central Presbyterian church was on yesterday the scene of the wedding of Mr. Thomas W. Baxter and Miss Bessie Fitzsimons.

Promptly at eleven, as the soft strains of the wedding march breathed the advance to the altar, the bridal procession entered.

The following gentlemen acted as ushers: J. P. Stevens, C. G. Eckford, Charles Crankshaw and Clem Harris.

The attendants in their order were:

Mr. T. Warren Akin, of Cartersville, and Miss Nellie Fitzsimons, of Atlanta.

Mr. Matt. Fitzsimons, of Atlanta, and Miss Alice Baxter, of Cartersville.

Mr. J. H. Rucker, of Athens, and Miss Kate Fleming, of Augusta.

Mr. M. H. Field, of Canton, and Miss Mattie Phinizy, of Augusta.

Mr. N. C. Sayre, of Bartow county, and Miss Sallie Russell, of Augusta.

Mr. J. W. Harris, jr., of Cartersville, and Miss Eva Low, of Atlanta.

Loving hands had made the church beautiful.

Where all were lovely special mention would seem invidious, yet the writer must be pardoned the remark that the fair bride never appeared lovelier, even to her mother's eyes, than on yesterday, as she pledged the vow which gave that mother's fairest flower to the perennial adornment of another's waiting home-shrine.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theo. E. Smith, of Cartersville, assisted by the Rev. Robert Irvine, pastor of the bride's home church in Augusta, Ga.

The ceremony over, the bridal party, with relatives and especial friends, repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where an hour or two was delightfully spent in the exchange of fond wishes and the appreciative discussion of the elegant collation awaiting them.

At 3 p.m. the bride and groom left via the Air-Line for an extended tour north and east. The best wishes of many friends here and elsewhere followed the happy pair. May all life's suns shine peace, and all life's winds blow balm upon them.

INTO BONDAGE.

Convicts Received Into the Penitentiary.

While there is a gradual decrease of the number of convicts in the Georgia penitentiary there is a constant stream of new arrivals which keep the supply pretty well up to its nominal figures. There are now about one thousand and two hundred convicts at work for the state under the various lessees. Not long ago we published a list of twenty whose terms of service had expired. During the past few days Colonel J. W. Nelms, the principal keeper of the penitentiary, has received fourteen new convicts and assigned them to various camps.

The aggregate term of years for which they are to serve is sixty-one, while one goes for life. The following is a list of the convicts and of the camps to which they have gone:

Oliver Lane, four years, Bulloch, penitentiary 3.

George Mickle, four years, Bulloch, penitentiary 3.

Ben Holdbrooks, three years, Clark, penitentiary 3.

Anderson Johnson, two years, Clark, penitentiary 3.

W F. Johnson, two years, Clark, penitentiary 3.

W. T. Hurst, life, Jefferson, penitentiary 3.

Sam Roselaid, ten years, Macon county, penitentiary 2.

James Reeves, five years, Pulaski, penitentiary 2.

Hector Blackshear, five years, Pulaski, penitentiary 2.

Adam McComic, seven years, Pulaski, penitentiary 2.

Alfred Harold, six years, Pulaski, penitentiary 2.

Tom Solomon, five years, Pulaski, penitentiary 2.

Wm. Doyle, four years, Fulton, penitentiary, M. & N. G. railroad.

Alex Bigby, four years, Fulton, penitentiary, M. & N. G. railroad.

Arrested for Rape.

A negro by the name of Pierce King, was arrested in Atlanta yesterday by M. L. Bennett, a constable from Gwinnett county, upon a charge of rape. The prosecutor we learn is an old negro woman whose brain is effected. The negro was carried off to Gwinnett county in the afternoon where a trial will take place at an early day.

The Spofford Witnesses.

Yesterday Mr. Cavignac, one of the managers of the elections in New Orleans, passed through Atlanta with nine negroes who were on their way to Washington to testify in the Spofford-Kellogg investigation case. It is said that the negroes were summoned by Spofford, and will testify in his behalf. The negroes were in a special sleeper provided for their accommodation.

THROUGH THE STATE.

FACTS AND OPINIONS STATED.

SMYRNA, GA., June 3.—Thomas W. Hooper, Esq, one of the oldest citizens in Cobb county, died at his home on the Chattahoochee river four miles from here, to day. He had been suffering some time with disease of the kidneys, and this with old age caused his death. He was a good citizen and a member of the Primitive Baptist church for over a half century. L.

CONYERS, GA., June 3—The dwelling, store-house and office of S. Mayfield were sold to-day at sheriff sale to Mr. A. J. Pierce, one of our most enterprising merchants for $1,295. The lower floor of the store-house will be rented for business purposes. There is not now an illicit still in this county—a wonderful change. The people are now discussing the fence law. Several new brick buildings will be erected here this summer. W. P. R.

WASHINGTON, GA., June 3.—Our town has been in a high state of excitement for several days past on account of an announcement made last week that on Mond y a meeting would be held at the court-house for the purpose of taking into consideration the wisky traffic in our town. According to the announcement, yesterday afternoon an immense crowd of our citizens who felt different ways assembled in the court-house.

Whisky and low taxation, whisky and high taxation and local option were the different questions before the meeting; all of which had able and earnest advocates. Captain F. Arnold, proprietor of one of our hotels, was the first speaker. He advocated in a very earnest and able manner the great importance of equal taxation to all conditions of men, maintaining that it was ordained from the very foundation of the world that no one man should be taxed more than another. In the conclusion of his speech, which was perfectly sublime, he called upon our town council, before whom these questions were being argued, to let their deliberations be guided by wisdom and justice, and by all means not to forget that they were born to die.

The next speaker was Mr. A. Franklin, one of our leading merchants. He began by saying he was born in a foreign land, but was proud in the thought that he was an American citizen, and was conversant with the law regulating the sale of whisky in all countries and under all circumstances: he was satisfied that whisky was a great evil in our country, it was bringing many of our young men down to untimely graves, causing many of our older men to drink up their hard ernings thereby bringing their wives and children to want. It was his own opinion, and he was satisfied the law would bear him out in the conclusion that all retail dealers should, support the government, if they were able and if they were not, let some one else take their place who could.

I will try and give you the local option side of the question to-morrow.

GOOD TEMPLAR.

Inquesting a Skeleton.

GREENVILLE, June 3.—During the summer of 1877, Benton Whitecotton, a revenue spy employed by the deputy United States marshals, operating in this section, "got lost." Nobody ever knew how, when or where. Information says he had only a short time prior to his demise piloted John C. Hendricks, and other revenue officials, to a secret distillery run by Ezekiel Dunegan, at his residence in Hall county, underground and almost under the front gate, the flue from the same running into the kitchen chimney. Report has it that Whitecotton had engaged himself to Dunegan, as a distiller; found out all the "ropes," and then betrayed his employer. A few months ago a man well known about Gainesville, named James Bryant, "while in his cups," told certain parties that he had murdered Whitecotton, shortly after his exploit at Dunegan's. He told enough to induce James A. Findley, Harrison Martin and James B. Gaston, present deputy U S. marshal for this division, to proceed, on April 25th, to a place six miles south of Gainesville, near the Lawrenceville road, in quest of the body. They found a dark dismal ravine in two hundred yards of the road, and in it an old distillery place where James Tunlin manufactured the "buckeye" in all its purity immediately after the late war. Here Bryant had also extracted the juice from thousands of bushels of corn at a late date, evading all the attempts of the authorities to find his hiding place. People who habitually travel the road near what is known as the Blackshire place, would be surprised to know how near they were to so deep, dark and dangerous a place as the one where this distillery was situated. Here Bryant stated he had decoyed his man, telling him that they could find a distillery in full blast. He said further that he had with him a bottle of poisoned whisky that he endeavored to induce Whitecotten to drink. Failing in this and thinking he had his victim at the proper place, he took a stick and deliberately struck him, mashing in his skull bone. In the search by Findley, Martin and Gaston, the bones of the unfortunate man were found with the skull mashed as his murderer had stated, and the bottle of poisoned whisky was found where he said it was, in the old furnace of the distillery. The parties who made the discovery kept their counsel to themselves, watching the condition of Bryant, who was in the last stages of consumption.

But a f w days ago the facts "leaked out," and Marshal Hunie, of Gainesville, D. M. Stringer, and W. G. Henderson on Friday last visited the "dark grounds" and found the bones that were being closely watched by the parties above named. They were covered up with bark and trash, some sixty yards below the old site of the distillery in the branch, just as they were left, no doubt, by James Bryant. A hat and pieces of old garments were found by these gentlemen in the old furnace, that had been placed there by the parties who first discovered the skeleton. They are identified as being Whitecotton's, indeed everything goes to show the truth of Bryant's statement. Since he made the confession, however, death has removed him from the scene of his dark deed and no clue has yet been discovered implicating oth r parties in the crime, although it is surmised that Bryant had accomplices. Bryant was a brother-in-law to Dunegan, and rumor has it that a connecting link might be forged implicating him, but the coroner's jury which investigated the case to-day failed to find anything of the kind. The case has created considerable excitement, and many wild rumors are afloat.

Bryant has been suspicioned of crime before. Bullock offered a large reward for him during his reign as governor, when he was charged with horse-stealing. Last winter he served a term in the city chain-gang, and while he was not suspicioned as the murderer of Whitecotton, still no one is surprised at his confession and the discovery that has resulted from it. M.

Large Fire at Griffin.

GRIFFIN, GA., June 3.—The incendiary letter published some days ago in the News, in which some villainous scoundrel threatened to burn the city if Mr. "Buclo" (Buckalew) remained on the police force, seems to have had a genuine suggestiveness about it. Few people were disposed to place any confidence in the threats, but this morning, about half-past one o'clock, the sleeping denizens of this peaceful corporation were aroused by an alarm of fire, and the black clouds of smoke and the bright glare of the red licking flames that shone upon the church spires, making them look like huge spectres in the darkness—the light that made Griffin appear a city by gaslight—gave us an intimation of the fact that Mr. "Buclo's" enemy had swooped down upon us for a fact.

You will see from the News of this morning that the fire originated in the store-room occupied and owned by George & Hartnett. It is supposed that the fiend commenced his vile work on the left hand side of the rear door, right among about thirty or forty barrels of whisky. In a short while the building was in flames, and had it not been for the valiant service performed by our splendid steam fire engine, together with the aid of the boys who work the hand machine, Griffin would have suffered a conflagration the like of which she has not seen in years. By dint of the hardest possible labor the building and part of the stock were saved. The block in which the store is situated is two stories high, and next to the Methodist church—not twenty feet distant. In the rear were two wooden structures occupied by Mr. Fox, a shoemaker. Both these houses were entirely consumed, it being impossible to attend to two fires at once with our limited apparatus.

George & Hartnett were damaged probably about $3,000, which is covered by policies in the Franklin, Phœnix and Underwriters, to the amount of $9,000, or more. The wooden buildings were uninsured and the loss on them was about $800.

There was any quantity of "hot Scotch" going the rounds among the boys this morning, and daylight dawned upon numbers of them lying around loose as buckets of juice. Some wag intimated to us that the whisky saved from the fire was much improved on account of all the water being evaporated. Good deal of solidity about that remark, though it was spoken about liquidity.

Mr. George is mayor of the city, and it is the opinion of those who think the "Buclo" devil applied the torch that he wanted to begin his work at the head of the town—start where Mr. Buckalew got his appointment as patrolman. His revenge must be exceedingly sweet to-day, but his neck would stretch before night were any clue to his identity known.

Major S. W. Mangham, commanding the Fifth Georgia battalion, which goes into camp here to-morrow, has offered a handsome flag for the best drilled company, the contest to take place Tuesday, the 10th. It is made of satin and bunting, and designed after the style offered by the late commission appointed by the governor. The field is marine blue, and on this is the coat of arms of Georgia in gold and embroidery. Above this are the words "Fifth Georgia Battalion", in the same color as the coat of arms. The bars are crimson and red. The whole flag is handsomely fringed and mounted, and is a perfect beauty. I believe this is the first flag adopted by any company in the state since the design was chosen for the Georgia military. There was one floating above the Kimball house on decoration day, but it was not the property of any of our citizen soldiery. We hope to have one of our Griffin companies behave well enough to keep this flag at home. A fine brass band from Macon will be in attendance at the encampment. All men in uniform from any city attending the encampment will be passed over the Central railroad for one fare. Atlanta military must send down a large delegation, and we will give them a hearty welcome and a good time. The Griffin Light Guard took charge of the property at the fire this morning and stood guard until 10 o'clock. C. T. L.

L. WURZBURG.

THE **BAZAR.**

THE LARGEST AND FINEST MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

OUR PRICES.

STRAW GOODS AND MILLINERY. HATS.
Azorian Fayal 55 cents
Latest styles Swiss Chip 75 cents,
Modena Fayal 40 cents,
Coberg Straw 65 cents,
Shade Webster Straw, Trimm'd Black Lace and Colored Satin Ribbon, White Twilled Silk Facing 95 cents. Children's Modena Fayal, Trimmed, 75 cts. Leghorn, very cheap. Real French Chips.
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
REAL BLACK TIPS 25 CENTS, and upwards for bunch of 3 tips.
Colored 75 cts and upwards.
French Flowers 15c. spray and upwards.

LACES AND RIBBONS.
Real Bretonne Lace, Black and White, 12c, 15c, 18c 20c, 25c, 30c.
Bretonne Scarfing 35 cents yd.
Immense Bargains in Valencinnes and French Real Torchon Lace 2½, 5, 6, 12, 15 cents and upwards.
Double-face Satin Ribbons, No. 5, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. 7, 12c yard, 1.10 ps, No 9, 15c yard, 1.40 ps; No. 12, 20c yard, 1.75 ps.
All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, No. 4, 6c yard, 55c ps; No. 5, 8c yard, 65c ps; No. 7, 9c yard, 75c ps; No. 9, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. 12, 13c yard, $1 ps.

CORSETS,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ties and Bows
Corsets at 35, 50, 65, 75, 95c and upwards
"Our Temptation Corset" does not belie its name, handsomely Embroidered, only 75 cents.
HOSIERY.
Misses' Fancy from 10c a p'ir and up. Ladies' Plain from 5c a pair up; Fancy 10c a pair and upwards. Real Balbriggan 25 cents.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
All Linen only 5c. Gents' all Linen 10c. Ladies' extra fine pure Linen only 10c
BOWS AND TIES.
Swiss Tie Embroidered Edge 15 and 20 cents Fine Bretonne Duchesse Cluny, 25 cts, 30 cts, and 35c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
Manufactured Expressly for us.
SKIRTS.
Wide hem and 8 tucks, 50 cents. Same style, finer, 65 cents. Ruffle and tucks, 55c. Double ruffle and tucks, 70c. Fifteen tucks, 75c. Ruffle, tucks and emb., 90c. Tucks and emb., $1. Extra fine, Princess style, from $1.15 upwards.
CHEMISES.
Plain but good quality, 30c and 35c. Insertting, tucks and edge, 35, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 70c. Very handsome tucks, inserting and edging, from $1.15 up.
DRAWERS
of every style, 40, 45, 50, 65, 85c and upward.
NIGHT DRESSES. Elegant designs. 60, 65, 90, 95c and up. Ladies' Wrap'rs from 75c up.

THE Handsomest GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES AT

54 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

446 Broadway, N. Y.

L. WURZBURG, THE **BAZAR.** THE LARGEST AND FINEST MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

THE Handsomest GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES AT **54 Whitehall Street,** ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 446 Broadway, N. Y.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. W. P. Reese, of Washington, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. M. Nausbaum and Mr. P. T. Bateman, of Macon, are guests of the Kimball.

—Mr. J. P. Blalock, of Barnesville, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. T. B. Gresham, of Macon, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Solicitor A. L. Mitchell, of Athens is in the city.

—Mr. R. H. Towers and Mr. J. R. Buckmaster, of Rome, are at the Kimball.

—A. J. Clark, one of the merchant princes of Griffin, is at the Markham.

—Mrs. B. C. Smith, of Macon; Mrs. Kenner, of New Orleans, and Miss Buchanan, of Macon, were in the city yesterday.

—Judge Alexander S. Erwin and Solicitor-General A. L. Mitchell, of Athens, are registered at the Markham.

—Rev. Robert Irvine, D.D., of Augusta, and Rev. O. P. Fitzsimons, of Sparta, can be found by their friends at the Markham.

—Mr. Dawson, of the firm of Crane, Boylston & Co., left on a business tour north yesterday.

—Mr. Draper, of the firm of Moore & Marsh, left yesterday on a business trip north.

—J. M. Clay, 33 Chapel street, has raised radishes this year that will measure three inches in diameter.

—Dr. S. F. Thompson, a member of the late medical association, was at the Markham house yesterday en route for his home in Louisville.

—N. T. Wilson, Esq., representing one of the largest fertilizing houses in New York, flourishes his autograph on the Markham house register.

—Brother J. T. Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter, is playing sad havoc with the Markham house bill of fare—goose and inguns.

—The misunderstanding which has existed between two young gentlemen of this city, which threatened to be quite a serious affair, has, we learn, been amicably settled.

—Mr. Marion Knowles, Pullman sleeping car conductor, left yesterday for the north, having under his care two sleeping cars filled with northern bound passengers.

—Mr. R. A. Hemphill and lady returned to the city yesterday from Macon, where they have been in attendance upon the Sunday-school convention.

—Colonel Virgil Powers, of Macon, general commissioner of the Southern railway and steamship association, left yesterday on his return home.

—Mr. John P. Young, originally of Atlanta, but now of Macon, an employe of the Southern railway and steamship association, passed through the city yesterday en route to the Hot Springs, Arkansas.

—Colonel J. W. Thomas, of Nashville, general superintendent of the Nashville & Chattanooga, St. Louis & Tennessee and Pacific railroads, registered at the Markham yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife, a very accomplished lady.

—There will be preaching at the Seventh Baptist church, Bellwood, to-night at 7 p.m. by Rev. Henry Robart; Thursday night by Rev. W. J. Speers. The meeting will probably continue during the week. All are cordially invited.

Distinguished Arrivals.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Cunard steamer Scythia, arrived this evening. Among her passengers were George Douglass Campbell, duke of Argylle, his son Lord Walter Campbell and his two daughters, lady Mary and Elizabeth Campbell with their attendants. They leave to-morrow for Canada and will return to England about the middle of July.

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.

67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Clark University.

Commencement Exercises at Loyd Street M. E. Church, Wednesday, June 4, at 2 p.m.

FREE LECTURE,

By Rev. C. H. Fowler, D.D., LL.D., Editor of the Christian Advocate, New York, on the subject: "Great Deeds of Great Men," at Loyd Street Church, Wednesday, June 4, at 8 p.m.

Dr. Fowler is one of the most eminent speakers of the day. Let all come.

000 june3 d2t

Out of Work.

There be those who say that there need be none unemployed—that there is work for all, if they will but do it. What we say, is, let every one who has a cough or cold take Hall's Balsam at once. It is the only reliable remedy, that never fails to cure.

70 june4 d&w1w

The Circuit Court.

HON. W. B. WOODS, JUDGE PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with Judge W. B Woods on the bench, and transacted the following business:

United States vs. Sophia Elliott, charged with illicit retailing. Plead guilty and sentence suspended.

United States vs. John B. Stringer, charged with illicit retailing. Plead guilty and sentence suspended.

United States vs. Wm. Kline, charged with illicit distilling and working in a distillery. Plead guilty and sentence suspended.

United States vs. Larkin Howell, charged with illicit retailing and working in a distillery. Plea of guilty and sentence suspended.

United States vs. Wm. B. Richards. Sentence suspended.

United States vs. Wm. B. Richards. Nol prossed.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. vs. Er Lawshe. This case was called and pending trial court adjourned to meet this morning at the usual hour.

Death of Rev. O. Rockwell.

Rev. O. Rockwell died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. B. H. Austin in this city. He was formerly the principal of Walker street school and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this state. His funeral will take place this afternoon at four o'clock at the Second Baptist church.

If you want to save money in your purchase of Furniture, go to P. H. Snook, Marietta street. The only first-class stock in Atlanta. $20,000 00 worth now ready.

490 may23 dtf

"FOWLER'S FLY FANS."

No Home, No Hotel or Restaurant complete without them. Mellville Fruit Jars, Seth Thomas Clocks, Champion Ice Cream Freezers, Balloon Fly Traps, Rogers's Cutlery, all known to be the best in the world, at manufacturers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Freight and delay avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO., Crockery and China Merchants.

547 nov28 d1y lo'l

—The Gate City Guards and Atlanta Cadets have been invited to LaGrange on June 11th. Everybody will give them and their friends a hearty reception with a rousing barbecue.

—No excursion will exceed the one to LaGrange on the 11th, in enjoyableness and beautiful sights.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.

378 jun22 d&w1y eow&weow

CONCENTRATION.

To the Public:

In consequence of the action of "City Council" increasing the LICENSE of Liquor Dealers to four hundred dollars a year, I have concluded to close my store on Pryor street and concentrate both on Decatur street, No. 52. Thanking my friends and patrons for their kindness and patronage on Pryor street and hoping they will still extend the same to my store on Decatur, I am yours truly, O. C. CARROLL.

For Rent,

The Store Room, No. 44 South Pryor street, from date, 'till the 30th October, with privilege of renewal of license at expiration of same. The fixtures will be sold if desired. O. C. CARROLL.

June 2, 1879.

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

We have the largest stock of these goods in the South and have recently made material reductions in prices. An elegant line of Bracelets, Rings—plain and set, Gold Chains, Necklaces, Sets, Diamonds, Watches and Solid Silver Bridal Presents have just been received. Goods sent by Express—parties desiring to purchase can examine and return the same, if they do not suit. Orders by mail solicited.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., 34 Whitehall Street.

350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Fresh Pure Meat.

Mr. J. R. Dominick, 129 Whitehall street, has fixed up his store-room, with a nice refrigerator for stowing away his meat. He can furnish his meats as pure and fresh as in the winter time. He purchases none but the very best cattle, and superintends his butchering himself and guarantees satisfaction to all of his customers. He will open in a short time a other store, corner of Mitchell and Pryor, and will keep at both stalls the best beef, mutton and pork in the market.

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1879.

James S Christian, Baltimore; W Hooper Harris, Chicago; W O Jones, Ga; George S Buist, Charleston; N Nusbaum, Macon; P T Bartrum, Macon; John M Tullis, Ala; Sol W Hess, Baltimore; J S Baxter, Macon; Louis Strickland, Dupont, Ga; Thos P Gresham, Macon; M P Reese, Washington; S C Roney, N Y; R H Towers, Rome, Ga; J R Buckmaster, Rome; R T Hitch, Washington; T F Black, Washington; Mrs B C Smith, child and servant, Macon; Mrs Kenner, child and nurse, N O; Geo H Smith, Macon; B H Hill, jr, John T Glenn, Ga; S P Olmstead, N Y; L H Beck, Mrs L H Beck, Ga; Miss Sallie Small, Savannah; T H Challenger, Philadelphia; D C Townsend, St Louis; Wm Henry Peck, Ga; Dr Dugas, Augusta; F Jerome Hoyle, H Herbert Brown, R Green, Ga.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1879.

W F Findley, Gainesville; Alex S Erwin, Athens; N T Wilson, N Y; S F Thompson, Louisville; A L Mitchell, Athens; Till Offutt, Montgomery; J C Moore, Smyrna; N Admiral, Oak Hill; W E Boslaw, Macon; P E Pulver, Greencastle; Miss L Hamsher, Ga; W A Fordice, Cleveland; S S Sawyer, Philadelphia; C B Cockburn, Tunnill Hill; D B Rhey, Camden county; Rev Robert Irvine, Augusta; Rev O P Fitzsimons, Sparta; J T Waterman, LaGrange; W J Branan, Augusta; Virgil Powers, Macon; E M Drewry, Griffin; J S Stewart, Oxford; John C Newton, Athens; Chas R Watts, Newnan; C Pope, Zebulon, Ga; Wm B Watson, Ga; John Sauls, Miss Charlotte Sauls, Enterprise, Fla; W E Fisher, wife and three children, Charleston; A J Clark, Griffin.